

Doing... \$1.95. Furnishing... Stockings 50c. Gloves 50c. Hats 19c. TO ADVERTISING... 107 N. Spring St. TIMES... August 18, 1901... WERE M... MEN will like it, too... Cure... CURED

MOVEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—
THE CHUTES—WASHINGTON GARDENS. A. J. ELIOT, Vice-Pres.
Today SEE THE GREAT FAMOUS MOVING PICTURE
Tonight SEE THE GREAT FAMOUS MOVING PICTURE
UNIQUE THEATRE—416 S. Spring St., near Fifth—Opening Wednesday, Aug. 22. THE CHUTES—WASHINGTON GARDENS. A. J. ELIOT, Vice-Pres.
STRICT FARM—South Pasadena—One Hundred and Twenty-Five Gigantic Birds.
COMING—Joseph Hofmann, the Great Pianist—WOLFGANG AMADIEU MOZART, NEW YORK.
SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—
TEN-RIDE TICKETS—
... ALL BEACH POINTS
Via SOUTHERN PACIFIC.
SUNDAY SEASIDE-TRAINS.
Fisherman's Flyer.
Catalina Island...
For Long Beach...
For San Pedro...
For Santa Monica...
Santa Monica, Thursday, Aug. 22
Address by Rt. Rev. GEORGE MONTGOMERY.
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC
... Is the Official Line...
PLENTY OF TRAINS—PLENTY OF CARS.
REDONDO BEACH—
..SEVENTH
..REGIMENT
..BAND
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—
... TRAINS...
BANNING COMPANY.
Here's What You're Looking for
MT. LOWE VIA SCENIC RAILWAY.
Today \$1.50 Round Trip.
SAN FRANCISCO—by the "Fast Line"—24 Hours.
OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
DIAMOND HILL NURSERY.

LABOR DISPUTES
STRIKERS
JUBILANT.
Bay View Men to Go Out.
Shut-down of Milwaukee Steel Works.
Riverside Plant at Wheeling also to Be Closed.
Chicago Steel Works Expected to Come Out, Too—Employers Will not Yield.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—News that the Milwaukee men had decided to cast their fortunes with the strikers, supplemented by the wired announcement that the steel men in the Riverside plant at Wheeling had voted to strike, awakened new enthusiasm in the ranks of the Amalgamated Association and its followers today.
There had been some doubt as to the final decision of the Milwaukee lodges, and it was feared that if the vote were adverse, Joliet might reconsider its last previous vote, and the chances of winning Chicago would be greatly reduced. The Milwaukee vote enthused them with the hope that Chicago can be prevailed upon to reconsider its vote and come over to the strikers.
When the news from Milwaukee reached here tonight it was quickly spread among the strikers. They were highly enthusiastic over it, and renewed their assurances of their complete confidence in final success in their contest against the United States Steel Corporation.
The leading steel officials had gone to their homes when the news was received, and no expression as to the subject was obtainable from them. An officer of a subsidiary company said that it would merely make the steel corporation more determined to win.
The information from Milwaukee and Wheeling came after a day of exceedingly quietness throughout the strike districts. The forces at the non-union mills in operation were not increased during the day, and neither side had made an important move. The employees of the Pennsylvania Tube Works, a plant in this city controlled by the National Tube Company, completed their organization as a lodge of the American Federation of Labor today and made a demand on the management for a general advance in wages. There are about 1000 employees in the works, and it is claimed that 875



of them have been organized. They threatened to join the strike unless their demand was granted. The management agreed to meet a committee on Monday, and it is believed an advance in wages will be agreed to. These are the first men outside the Amalgamated Association to couple a demand in their own behalf with their threat to strike.
THE CITY. Sensational bribery charges against members of City Council make them hot with indignation. Shocking squall in Chinese Hospital. Latest breaking-out of spooks at Spaymore Grove...
PACIFIC COAST. Amos Lunt, the famous hangman at San Quentin, dying at Napa...
GENERAL EASTERN. Striking steel workers' ranks augmented—Milwaukee and Wheeling mills forced to shut down...
WASHINGTON. Battleship Iowa ordered to Panama...
FOREIGN. BY CABLE. France respects Monroe doctrine in Colombia...
SPORTS. Jeffries-Rubins fight almost arranged...
LABOR'S JACK IN THE BOX. The strikers are making a determined effort to extend their organization among the men employed by the great group of Carnegie mills. It is understood that they have secured a foothold in the Duquesne property, and that the men who have joined them will be called out probably tomorrow or Monday...
POSSIBLE BREAK. There is a strong possibility that there will be an early break in the ranks of the strikers at McKeesport. Many of the unorganized men have become disheartened, and make no secret of their threat to go boldly back to the National Tube Company, and ask for their jobs, just as soon as they can get sufficient following to withstand pressure from the strikers, or are given a guarantee of personal protection...
SENTIMENTAL SHIFTING. It is also claimed that sentiment is shifting around in reaction from the wave of unionism that swept over the city, and that conservative opinion among business and professional classes is favoring the resumption of work by all men not directly concerned in the strike...
DANGER POINTS. Good order has been preserved throughout all the districts, but the irritation at points of contact between strikers and strike breakers is increasing, and it is believed here that there will be violence before another week elapses...
BAY VIEW MEN VOTE TO QUIT WORK. Fourteen Hundred Men Resolve to Join the Ranks of the Idlers—Big Plant Forced to Close Operations for an Indefinite Period.
MILWAUKEE STEEL WORKS TO CLOSE DOWN.

RAILROAD RECORD
BURT IS THE MAN.
Probable Successor of Hays.
Will Preside Over Two Great Roads.
Stupendous Western Traffic System Planned.
Senator Kearns Intimates That Clark Will Absorb the Short Line.
HAYS'S RESIGNATION.
NEW STILL SETTING.
FINE CHICK IS HATCHING.
BAY VIEW MEN VOTE TO QUIT WORK.
MILWAUKEE STEEL WORKS TO CLOSE DOWN.

STRIKES.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

gain encouragement in the war with the United States Steel Corporation. M. F. Tighe expressed himself as being highly pleased at the outcome of the meeting, adding: "I always knew the men of Bay View to be loyal to the Amalgamated Association, and was satisfied all along that when the situation was thoroughly explained to them they would stand by the order to strike. I look upon the action of the Bay View lodge as a great gain in the fight with the United States Steel Corporation. I leave for East Chicago on Sunday morning, where I expect to address the men of the Republic Iron and Steel Company in the afternoon."

Superintendent George L. Reis of the Bay View plant after the meeting that he was very much disappointed at the outcome.

"I fully expected that when the question came to a vote the men would stand by the contract with the company and refuse to strike," said Mr. Reis. "The amount of wages to be lost by the men is going to cost \$30,000 per month. The Bay View plant will be closed down indefinitely."

SITUATION AT JOLIET.

LACK OF STEEL RODS. JOLIET (Ill.) Aug. 11.—It is expected that the lack of rods at the American Steel and Wire Mills will force them to shut down as early as Tuesday, thus increasing the number of men out to 6000, nearly half of them involuntarily. The rods are furnished by the Illinois Steel Company.

There were no signs of violence today, though the strikers were full of men. The announcement is made that an effort will be made to organize the skilled workmen in all the Joliet mills. The strike leaders believe that a membership of close to 2000 can be secured. There is fear that the company may endeavor to operate several branches of the Illinois plant with what are known as "wildcat" workmen, and handy men not identified with the union or affiliated with the Amalgamated Association.

One of the first moves to be made, it is said, is to direct against the American Steel and Wire Company, a constituent of the United States Steel Corporation. Four plants of that company in Joliet have no union, and all efforts to organize them. In the past have been frustrated. There are 2000 men employed in these mills, and it is stated that at least 700 men are eligible to membership.

The four steel mill lodges on strike held a secret conference to discuss the nature of the proceedings could not be ascertained. After a session of two hours, the officials said that no business of importance was transacted.

CLOSED FOR GOOD.

WESTERN TIN-PLATE WORKS. BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The great western works of the American Tin Plate Company never will be opened. This declaration was made this afternoon by a representative of the combine located in Joliet. His statement, he said, was based on positive information, although he declined to give his authority. Following the utterance, however, came the announcement that General Manager M. Jones had been promoted to take charge of a more extensive territory. In addition to Mr. Jones' "promotion," John Lafontin, foreman for the company in the Joliet plant, was ordered to Cleveland, where he will take charge of the mills of the company.

General Manager Jones left for New York in the afternoon for a conference with the trust officials concerning the future policy in his territory. He said before going:

"I do not anticipate that the mills will start this winter. I do not care to say what will be done until I receive further information."

STRIKE SPIRIT AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MISCHIEF BREWING IN GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Plate Printers Give Warning That Girl Assistants Must Join the Union or Pressure That Print Money Will Be Stopped.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The spirit of strike being in the air, it is hardly to be wondered at that the government itself should feel its touch. A deputation of plate printers employed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing gave warning the other day that the members of their union might presently refuse to work at present on which the girl assistants were not members of the union.

Inquiry develops the fact that all girls employed at the bureau, except one, belonged to such organization, and all except three girls employed in the office of the chief clerk of the United States in printing seals on notes turned in by the bureau.

It is not believed the government will forcibly "unionize" its staff of girls by compelling the little handful of outsiders to join a society they do not wish to join.

The whole idea of trade union among government women is farcical. Probably one of the present members could tell why the union was ever established among them, or why, as individuals, they ever joined it. The reason was that the government was paying them the salary of a European, and they were doing it for the sake of their pay and the number of hours they should work, so on the two chief points over which the unions and employers keep up so constant a squabble, the Secretary of the Treasury could not, if he would, give them any relief.

The only use to which the union could be put by anybody would be an unworthy one. The Federation of Labor might induce it, for instance, to strike work in sympathy with some other union which had got into hot water, and empty its treasury, to furnish food and drink for a lot of big, brawny men who are idle because they won't work when they can. The girls are poor, and they have abundant need for all they earn, without contributing any part of their little savings to support lawless walking delegates, or pay the salaries of a Supreme Grand Noble Duchess of the Press and other officers with magnificent titles. The government has many vices as an employer, but nobody is

ready to believe it will ever fall so low as to refuse a poor girl the right to earn bread and butter, unless she can show a card of membership in an association for which she has no use, and from which she can get no benefit.

AID FOR STRIKERS.

CHICAGO MOLDERS CHIP IN. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.) CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Every working iron molder in the city will contribute 50 cents a day to support the men who are still on strike. This action was taken at a mass meeting held last night.

Because the strike is independent of the executive board of the national organization, no benefits are received from the national headquarters, and any assessment which might be levied by the local men would not be binding, providing any member wished to appeal. For this reason only the men who are actually at work were allowed to vote on the question, but they were unanimous in their support of the men on strike.

The assessment will, it is thought, bring about \$2500, which the strikers fund to aid those still out on strike.

MAMMOTH CONCERN.

STEEL-CASTING COMBINATION. (BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.) SHARON (Pa.) Aug. 11.—It is settled that the capitalization of the steel-casting combination will be \$15,000,000. The president will be Daniel Egan of this city, and the board of directors will include W. D. Sargent of Chicago, Mayor Rolla Wells of St. Louis and Charles Miller, president of the Franklin, Pa., Steel Company.

The principal concern in the combination are the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, the Bureka Steel Casting

Company, both of Chester, Pa.; the American Steel Foundry Company and the Cullin & Gallagher Company of St. Louis; the Sargent Company of Chicago, the Franklin, Pa., Steel Casting Company, the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company and the Otis Steel Company of Cleveland. The constituent companies will accept stock in payment for their plants.

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Home Comforts.

The joys of a comfortably furnished home in warm weather need no spokesman—but much of your happiness depends upon the proper selection of the home necessities. We point to our stock of a thousand and fancies—Carpets, every good kind; Rugs from all countries; Mattings from the Flowery Kingdom; Draperies from wherever the best are made; Curtains, domestic and imported, and dozens of suggestions all along the line that give air of coolness and comfort to the summer home and the seaside cottage.



Company, both of Chester, Pa.; the American Steel Foundry Company and the Cullin & Gallagher Company of St. Louis; the Sargent Company of Chicago, the Franklin, Pa., Steel Casting Company, the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company and the Otis Steel Company of Cleveland. The constituent companies will accept stock in payment for their plants.

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Men's Flannel Suits \$7.50.

All over \$10.00, \$11.50 and \$12.00. Men's flannel suits, the finest in make, the latest in style shown by any store in the city. Your choice is \$7.50. Not many left.

We positively guarantee every item in this advertisement to be from 25 to 50 per cent. lower in price than merchandise of the same quality and style can be purchased for elsewhere under any circumstances or conditions.

LOWMANS

ST. FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—(Express.)—Gus Ruhlin and Jeffries will probably fight in the city. Jeffries and his manager, Billy Madden, met Billy Deane, Jeffries' representative, last night and talked over arrangements for the battle.

Jeffries will be signed next Tuesday. Jeffries arrives from the mountains. Jeffries will probably be the same as those for the Cincinnati fight, which did not take place. The fight was agreed upon as a reference and will be the same even to the division of the purse, which was 35 per cent. to the winner, and 25 per cent. to the loser. Madden and Deane agreed that each man should post \$2500 as forfeit money and the club getting the fight should do the same. Clubs will be asked to bid for the fight.

The last definite matter about the fight is the date. It is probable that the men will not meet till November, when they hope that the strike troubles will be settled and the horse-racing season, as that brings a large number of fight followers here.

25c Washable Neckwear 12c.

Beautiful materials and designs—all new shapes, including four-in-hand and tie-trimmed—big assortment of really choice pieces. For choice of any at 2 for 35c.

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THE TIMES

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BIG FIGHT IS ARRANGED.

Jeffries and Ruhlin Mill in November.

Siler Wanted as Referee by Ruhlin Folk.

Continuation Wins Again—Lewin's Wheeling Victory—Race and Baseball.

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NAONDA WON THE FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHT.

ALERT AND VICTOR.

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Triadita second, Rollick third; time 1:14 1/2. Half mile: Ed Austin won, Mabel Wain second, Jack Ratlin third; time 1:14 1/2. One mile, selling: Henry of Frantamar won, Banish second, Gawnie third; time 1:14 1/2. The Harlem Stakes, one and one-eighth miles: George Arnold won, Pink Coat second, Vesuvius third; time 1:33 1/2. One mile handicap: The Pride won, Federal second, Anthracite third; time 1:29 1/2. One mile and three-sixteenths, selling: Hermencia won, Frangible second, Harry Preston third; time 2:11. One mile: Anchor won, Zacatona second, The Phoenix third; time 1:41 1/2.

Results at Butte. BUTTE (Mont.) Aug. 17.—Six furlongs: Katie Gibbons won, Glissando second, Amara third; time 1:14 1/2. Seven and one-half furlongs: Adnor won, Bill Hohmann second, Mr. Robinson third; time 1:37 1/2. One mile: Shirk won, Kennova second, Lee Metford third; time 1:42. Mile and twenty yards: Sylvan won, Frazar second, Algetta third; time 1:43 1/2, breaking track record. Five and one-half furlongs: Duckey won, Decapo second, Lucy White third; time 1:44 1/2. Three and one-half furlongs: Honest John won, Big Dutch second, Walkaugh third; time 1:41 1/2.

Kinloch Results. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Five furlongs, selling: The Four Hundred won, All-right second, Pretorius third; time 1:02 1/2. Six and a half furlongs: Ben Battle won, M. Noker second, Impromptu third; time 1:22 1/2. Five furlongs: Lord Quex won, Ravensbury second, Brannigan third; time 1:02 1/2. Six furlongs, selling: Bleuron won, Likeness second, Firebird third; time 1:04 1/2. Mile and seventy yards: W. B. Gates won, Tony Lepping second, Chorus Boy third; time 1:44.

Delmar Park Results. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—One mile, selling: Ladon won, Nekarnie second, Miss Theresa third; time 1:43 1/2. Six furlongs: R. Q. Ban won, Horse shoe Tobacco second, Morton third; time 1:15. Five and a half furlongs: Taby Tosa won, Mamie English second, Hunter Raine third; time 1:29. Mile and a sixteenth: La Sarna won, Eugenia S. second, Za-sel third; time 1:44 1/2. Mile and a sixteenth: Beana won, Middlemore second, Nearest third; time 1:44 1/2. Six and a half furlongs: Sweet Dream won, Four Leaf C. second, Survive third; time 1:21 1/2. Six furlongs: Hard won, Kansas second, Tenny Bell third; time 1:15.

SANTA ROSA RACES.

SOME EXCELLENT SPORT.

ST. ROSA, Aug. 17.—The week's meeting of the Santa Rosa Racing Association was brought to a close today with a programme equal to that of any day of the week. The attendance was good, but the betting was slow. Proceeding the card three horses went exhibition miles for new marks. The Unity Stock Farm set her at 2:17 1/2, another of the same stud, On Stanley, went in 2:17 1/2, and R. P. M. Greeley's mare, Winnie Wilkes, set a pace of 2:12.

The opening event of the day was a local race and aroused much interest. It was a contest for a purse offered by the Santa Rosa Driving Club, and open to both trotters and pacers.

To beat 2:24: Fram, b.s. Direct, by Abbottsford (sire); 2:17 1/2. To beat 2:24: On Stanley, b.s. Di-trot-Lille Stanley (Ramsey); 2:17 1/2. To beat 2:24: Winnie Wilkes, b.l.k.m., Ray Wilkes (sire); 2:12.

Trotting and pacing for local horses, Santa Rosa Driving Club's purse: Ole, by Sallie Skinner (John Quinn); 2:11 1/2. Cock Robin (P. D. McGregor); 2:11 1/2. Lucy G. (J. B. Albertson); 2:11 1/2. Prince Howard (S. A. Hooper); 2:11 1/2. Time 2:12 1/2, 2:30, 2:12 1/2.

Six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward: Catherine Bravo, Rio Bravo-Catherine B. (Logue), 1:16, won; Coming Event (the Rose), 1:16, second; Blue Bell (A. Hobart), 1:16, third; time 1:14 1/2. Mountain Dew also ran.

Six furlongs: Piddala, Imp Idallum-Piquante (Stocum), 1:06, won; Lou Cleveland (Alvino), 1:10, second; Pongo (Tullet), 1:10, third; time 1:12. Whalbeck also ran.

Six furlongs: Boardman, Wilful-St. Charles-Rosewood (Nichols), 1:15, won; Dr. Hart (Burlingame), second; Peg-along (Hobart), third; time 1:06. Gross and Monteras also ran.

CONSTITUTION AGAIN DEFEATS COLUMBIA.

RACE CLOSELY CONTESTED AND VICTORY ONLY SLIGHT.

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There is No Piano Player Like

..The..

Angelus

To buy any other is evidence of not having seen THE ANGELUS. See agency.

BARTLETT MUSIC CO., 235 South Broadway.

and only the dim outlines of the Constitution anchored at the entrance of the harbor could be discerned. Still the yachtsmen were not at all discouraged over these seemingly poor conditions. They had seen the two yachts in the second race in yesterday's light air, and this morning they were still talking over the wonderful exhibition of the Constitution in sailing the last three miles in 14 minutes, a speed of almost eight knots an hour in almost fair calm.

BLANKET WOULD HAVE COVERED THREE.

IVOR LAWSON WINS TEN-MILE BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

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Performance will begin at

Orange County Towns: Santa Ana and Fullerton.

CERLEY CROP FINE AROUND SANTA ANA.

HEAVY YIELD EXPECTED FROM THE PEATLANDS.

Growers Busy Protecting Plants from Cold Weather—Labor Demand Exceeds Supply—Short Strike in Canery. Scarcity of Wood for Fuel.

SANTA ANA, Aug. 11.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The celery crop in the peatlands never looked better than it does at the present time, and the prospect consequently, are good for a splendid yield. Estimates are now being made on the crop and it is believed that from 1500 to 1800 carloads, being shipped during the coming winter months from the 2000 acres that have been planted.

Last year there was a general disposition among the growers to hurry the crop to get an early market, but the results were not as satisfactory as the ranchers had hoped for, and consequently this year the growers are waiting until the middle of the season to move the fields before the 10th to the 15th of November.

Another change this year is in the growing of a large number of acres of the yellow celery, the experience of the growers in the past being that the white variety is more susceptible to frost. That is a condition the growers of celery must take into consideration, for frost is common in the lowlands during the winter months, and while healthy celery will stand pretty cold weather for California, it is not entirely impervious to the cold, and when the thermometer registers in the vicinity of 31 and 32 deg. above zero, it is liable to be injured.

The growers of the earlier varieties are now busy protecting the plants with boards, as the warm weather will not permit banking the product with dirt. Every able-bodied man in the vicinity of the peatlands has plenty of work to do at this season of the year. In fact, the demand exceeds the supply.

CANNERY STRIKE.

Fifteen boys went on strike at the cannery in this city yesterday because their wages had been reduced from 74 cents to 6 cents per hour, and they walked out of the cannery in a body. But the cannery did not suspend operations, as the strikers evidently thought it would, and later in the day they reported back for duty, asking to be taken in at the reduced rates. This request was granted by Manager Todd, and now they are working more

and playing less, in the hope that the old scale of wages will be restored to them.

SCARCITY OF WOOD.

There is a scarcity of wood in Santa Ana, according to the reports of the local wood dealers. The principal woods here are eucalyptus and willow, and the stock on hand of both these varieties is said to be quite limited. During the cool fall and winter the demand for wood is increased, and the abundance of other work during the summer months has furnished employment for all the available men, so that but very little wood has been chopped.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

Joe McCormack has begun suit in the Justice Court to enforce the collection of a \$50 note given by George Wheaton and A. A. Wheaton. H. S. Keating, as executor of the will of the late W. H. Keating, has brought suit in the same court against S. P. Freeman for the recovery of \$100 and interest.

The Bolas Land Company purchased 8400 acres of land near the Bolas to 1800 carloads, being shipped during the coming winter months from the 2000 acres that have been planted.

Miss Josie Hamilton of this city went to Los Angeles today to spend a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Guy York. Miss Hamilton's brother, A. Hamilton, of Santa Barbara, will join her in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Leland and two children, who have been visiting Mr. Leland's sister, Mrs. M. L. Bagley, of North Main street, for the past several weeks, departed today for their home at Hawarden, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Morrison and Miss Hatlie Jeffries, who have been visiting with Stephen Ross and family of this city for the past few weeks, left yesterday for their home in Cedar Rapids, Indiana.

Miss Marie Keeler and friend, Miss Lovina Fay, of San Diego, have returned from Los Angeles, where they have been visiting the Bradmans and other friends for the past several days. Robert Flock of Washington avenue moved his home yesterday by getting the member between a heavy steel pipe and a block of wood. The injury is serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Tremble, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tremble of West Second street the past week, left yesterday for their home in Illinois.

Clarence Crookshank of this city went to Ocean Park today to visit his brother, who is at Long Beach for a few days.

Sealed bids for the Olinda and Orsethore school district bonds will be received by the Board of Supervisors Tuesday, September 2.

J. H. Mooser of this city mended his house yesterday by loading a packing-house by a loaded warehouse truck falling upon it.

Mr. M. A. Tustin and Mrs. H. Y. Ernst of Santa Ana are visiting Mrs. George L. Wright in Pasadena for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McClain of this city are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McClain of Los Angeles.

George Huntington has gone to Trabuco Canyon for a brief outing.

Miss Albee Roe of this city is spending a few days at Newport Beach with friends.

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W. McClain and J. T. McClain of Tucson, Ariz.

Mrs. J. C. Galloway returned Friday evening from a two weeks' trip in the northern part of the State.

Mrs. Frederick Conn of this city went to Long Beach today to join her husband and brother for a few days.

J. Edwards and two daughters of Westminster left today for San Diego to remain several weeks.

Henry Nell and daughter, Miss Nell Nell, have gone to Laguna Beach for an outing of several weeks.

The Misses Ada and Alice Moore of Los Angeles are in the city, the guests of Miss Kathrin Dryer.

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WILL STIMULATE FULLERTON BUSINESS.

CHEAP RAILROAD FARE WILL INCREASE TRAFFIC.

Election Soon to Be Held on the Question of Incorporating as a City of the Sixth Class—No Candidates Out for City Offices.

FULLERTON, Aug. 11.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The announcement that the Santa Fe Railroad will sell thirty-ride tickets good between this city and Los Angeles at the rate of \$1.15 per month will greatly stimulate business between the two cities, and is certain to increase travel. Hundreds of Los Angeles men interested in oil will make more frequent trips to this city, and every time they come they will be sure to visit Fullerton business men who desire to go to Los Angeles. The cheap railroad rates will be of great advantage to students who reside here and who desire to attend the schools of Los Angeles. The Santa Fe Railroad is a higher institution of learning. They can leave Fullerton at 8 a.m. and reach Los Angeles at 10 a.m. The present rate for a single round-trip ticket is \$1.15.

DEATH OF CANDIDATES. No persons have announced themselves as candidates for city offices. The town will vote on the question of incorporating under the sixth class, and the election will be held on the 11th of November. The proposed boundaries of the city are as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of section 24, northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 3, south, range 10 west, thence north one mile to the southeast corner of section 27, thence east one mile to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 27, thence south one mile to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 27, thence west one mile to point of beginning.

FULLERTON BREVITIES. The Misses Nicolas are occupying their cottage at Anaheim Landing. Mr. and Mrs. Murray and Miss Ethel Lovinger have returned from San Juan Island.

Miss Lela Penninger, a teacher in the Amelia-street school in Los Angeles, is here spending her vacation at home.

John and Sandy Gardiner spent a few days at Anaheim Landing this week. Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner are from San Francisco, and are here on vacation.

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any in Southern California. The Southern Pacific has an engineering corps surveying a new wagon road between Idyllwild and Banning, and it is the intention to make the road one which can be used for all classes of vehicles. After it is completed a regular stage line between here and Banning will be established.

IDYLLWILD BREVITIES. A party of nineteen came up from Whittier a few days ago in a house on wheels, which is really a traveling hotel, arranged so that the excursionists can sleep and travel as though they were in a Pullman car. They are happily camped on Lily Creek, and Mr. Wright, the traveling banker, Leonard Sharpless, is the captain of the company.

W. B. Scarborough and family of Mary Angeles occupy one of the hotel tents.

M. Schaller, a Cincinnati brewer, arrived here Friday.

S. B. Hughes and wife of Los Angeles registered yesterday at the hotel.

C. R. Smith, president of the Orange County Savings Bank of Santa Ana, is here with his wife for a month's stay.

Edward G. Munn, postmaster of San Jacinto, and the editor and proprietor of the San Jacinto Register, and Mr. Wright, the traveling banker, came up Tuesday for a few days' rest.

Miss M. Edith Williams and Miss Mary Jones of Los Angeles registered here yesterday.

J. H. Gay of San Diego has spent several days in this mountain, and succeeded in getting one deer.

Patience Connelly of Riverside is recovering here.

Postmaster F. E. Powers reports that the business of the postoffice here has been as large in July as ever before in its history.

Miss C. G. Patterson, superintendent of nurses of the California Hospital, Los Angeles, arrived today. Miss Patterson also has charge of the nurses at the sanitarium here.

Rev. Will W. Logan of Los Angeles arrived with his family Saturday, and expects to remain a month.

Dr. John McCoy of Los Angeles is here for a few days.

HEAVY RAINSTORM IN SAN JACINTO VALLEY. SURROUNDING MOUNTAINS ALSO RECEIVE A DRENCHING.

Tons of Exposed Hay, Fruit and Grain Will Be Damaged—Harvest Summer Rain in Twenty Years—Unusually Severe Storm at Strawberry Valley.

SAN JACINTO, Aug. 11.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] Every year San Jacinto gets one or two heavy rains in August and September. This far there have been two rains for this month of considerable importance, but the rain of today is the heaviest in twenty years for a summer rain. By actual measurement water to the depth of thirty inches was running down the gutters of Main street after two hours of steady rain late this afternoon.

Hundreds of tons of hay are in the field and will be greatly damaged, as will also tons of fruit on the trees exposed to the heavy rain, and dried fruit on the dryers of the Fruit Association, south of town. The rain and the shortage in thrashing machines in this section is going to keep the farmers busy getting their grain thrashed until well into November.

By telephone it was learned that Strawberry Valley came in for an unusual storm. "A pint of rain in every drop that fell," is the news telephoned by Judge Lucien Shaw of Los Angeles, who is at the Hotel Idyllwild. The thunder rolled and lightning flashed about the mountain peaks of old Mt. San Jacinto as it has not done in years.

The electrical display of lightning from the mountain and desert during a heavy rain there last night was a magnificent sight. Only a light rain fell in San Jacinto then.

THIS EDITION OF THE TIMES IS SERVED TO SUBSCRIBERS AT ALL POINTS IN RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO COUNTIES.

THE TIMES AT THE BEACHES. Patrons of The Times desiring the paper delivered to them at any of the beaches may leave the necessary order at The Times office, or with any of the following named carriers.

A. Jackson, Santa Monica, 238 Third street.

Mrs. Thacker, Ocean Park, corner Hill and Second streets.

F. J. Schinnerer, Long Beach, Bank Building.

F. W. Clark, Catalina.

S. R. Commander, foot of wharf, San Pedro.

Mrs. D. Samples, postoffice, Terminal Island.

Butcher & Krohn, Sixth and Deacon streets, San Pedro.

Arrangements have been made for special summer delivery of The Times at all resorts, and patrons will confer favor by reporting any irregularities of unsatisfactory service.

Ventura and Kern Counties.

FIRST STEAMER IN WEEKS AT VENTURA.

SERVICE RESUMED IN SPITE OF THE STRIKE. Lighting Company May Build a Fine Bath-house, also an Electric Line from Oxnard to Ventura Beach—Woman Frightens Burglar Away.

VENTURA, Aug. 11.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The steamer Santa Cruz stopped at the Ventura wharf Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She is the first of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's vessels to land here in two weeks and left seventy tons of freight. The cargo was handled by men secured here at 50 cents per hour by the company's local agents. Capt. Woodard was in command. The petty officers were filled by the company's senior officers.

MAY BUILD BATH-HOUSE. Charles Barnard has secured an option on two blocks of the water front between Chestnut and Oak streets. Abstractors of Los Angeles have been the several days investigating the title to the property before the transfer is made. Mr. Barnard admits that the property is not for himself, and there is strong reason for believing that the Ventura Water and Power Company will buy the land and erect there a fine bath-house, and that the same company will build an electric line from Oxnard to Ventura beach.

VENTURA BREVITIES. H. L. Mirin and E. H. Turner of London, Eng., who have been here the past month as agents for English capitalists, started on their return East today. They take a report to their principals on a large tract of Ventura county land.

Attorney Poplin went to San Francisco today to commence habeas corpus proceedings for the release of McCoy of Oxnard, who was convicted in the Justice Court of selling liquor in violation of an ordinance.

The residence of Ed M. Wagner was entered last night by a burglar and saw the burglar with a lighted candle in his hand. He screamed, and the man made his escape.

The two-year-old child of County Assessor James Donlon fell from a window of his residence on the streets of twelve feet, striking on a board sidewalk and sustained severe internal injuries.

Miss Edna Robinson left last evening for San Francisco, where she will attend the Caldwell College of Oxnard.

Ed Sheridan today purchased a half interest in the Oxnard Weekly Sun, and will remove to the sugar town.

E. C. May of Florida is in Ventura today, Mr. May is seeking a location for a dry-goods business.

Paul Williams went to San Francisco yesterday to visit friends.

SIMI. NEW SCHOOL BUILDING. SIMI, Aug. 11.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The foundation is now being laid for a large addition to the already commodious public school building, and part of the building is on the ground.

Specifications were drawn by Architect Richardson of Simi, and the contract was let to Contractor Johnson of Hueneme. A large force of carpenters will be put to work on the structure as soon as the foundation is ready, and the building is expected to be ready for use by September 15. Some repairs will be made on the original building, and slight changes will be made in the new addition. Opposite the schoolhouse a new residence is building on the property of Mrs. Scott.

SIMI BREVITIES. The family of R. M. Bobet, who purchased the fruit ranch of Amey Crane last week, arrived yesterday from their former home in Long Beach. This ranch of sixty acres is rich in fruits, peaches and apricots, and the gross receipts for this season are estimated at between \$2000 and \$4000.

Miss Sarah and Miss Nettie Northcott, who are spending the summer with their sister, Mrs. Scott.

A MEXICAN'S HAREM. Colorado Man Rules a Little Kingdom in Colorado Without Molestation—Authorities Will Take Action.

[Denver Dispatch. Cincinnati Enquirer.] Near Walsenburg, Colo., there lives a rich Mexican with a little kingdom of his own. The name of this ruler of the Sultan of Turkey is Juan Dios Montes. Within his household he has forty beautiful Mexican girls, all his slaves.

Mr. Killian, a lawyer of Walsenburg, has made complaint to the Governor, and says the laws of Colorado are being violated by Montes, who owns a watch chain and a watch.

In addition to having more wives than the law allows, Montes is head of a strange religious sect.

Mr. Killian during his visit to the Montes premises saw many huge crosses which were borne up the mountain by mules and pack animals.

This work was done as penance, and every member of Montes's belief is supposed at some time to bring every month to carry this huge cross up the mountain and return.

Many members of the sect go themselves monthly. This custom of flagellation is practiced by both men and women, and is carried on in earnest. Blood is frequently seen flowing from the wounds made by the lash.

It is said that the old grandeur's power is such that when he selects the daughters to serve him, he chooses the best of the young women of the district.

In this way a young Mexican finds a powerful position as a wonder that some venge of vengeance against Montes have not been carried out.

Like the Sultan himself, it is said, Montes has commissioners who are always on the lookout for the most beautiful Mexican girls. Montes owns a watch chain and a watch.

Montes has a gold-mounted fang, and the watch chain and watch are made from the rattles; the scarf pin is a gold-mounted fang, and the watch chain and watch are made from the rattles; the scarf pin is a gold-mounted fang, and the watch chain and watch are made from the rattles.

Suit of Rattlesnake Skins. [Canandaigua (N. Y.) Correspondent. New York Journal.] Peter Gruber, whose father is a well-known ranchman, made entirely of rattlesnake skin. The coat, vest, trousers, hat, shoes, necktie and gloves are all made of the skins of these reptiles. The coat is made from the rattles; the scarf pin is a gold-mounted fang, and the watch chain and watch are made from the rattles; the scarf pin is a gold-mounted fang, and the watch chain and watch are made from the rattles.

Southern Pacific.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Great Masses of Snow and Ice Melted—Made Traffic Dreads of Men Remarking.

BAKERSFIELD, Aug. 11.—[From The Times Resident Correspondent.] The delay in travel on the Southern Pacific is expected to continue tomorrow at noon. A large amount of snow has melted in the mountains, and with a number of acres of the mountainous region, the rushing waters have burst in the mountains, and according to the telegraphic communication, is covered with snow and ice. The action of the snow on the mountainous region, and the rushing waters have burst in the mountains, and according to the telegraphic communication, is covered with snow and ice.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

BURBANK—Chaplin. ORPHEUM—Vanderbilt.

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S. R. Commander, foot of wharf, Redonda.

Mrs. D. Samples, postoffice, Terminal Island.

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Arrangements have been made for special summer delivery of The Times at all resorts, and patrons will confer a favor by reporting any irregular or unsatisfactory service.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

His House Robbed.

George Grandel of No. 215 Center street reported to the police yesterday that his house was burglarized Friday afternoon. Jewelry and papers of little intrinsic value were taken.

Sprained His Wrist.

John A. Howard of Eagle Rock was thrown from his buggy yesterday forenoon, sustaining a sprained wrist. He was treated at the Receiving Hospital. Howard was driving an unbroken colt.

Anti-Beds.

J. R. Newberry, president of the organization of citizens opposed to the water bonds, said last night that he would give out on Tuesday the names of the committees.

Brick Hit Him.

Jacob Zwick, a workman employed in reconstruction work on the first floor of the Wilcox building, at the corner of Second and Spring streets, was rendered unconscious yesterday afternoon when a falling brick struck him on the head.

Elks' Annual Picnic.

The annual barbecue of Los Angeles Lodge of Elks will be held September 8 near Rasett's Station on the Baldwin ranch, a little herd of Elks will go out in a tallyho from here today to select a suitable location.

First Mail Northward.

The first mail to go north from here since Friday morning, left on the Coast last night. The post-office schedules for all directions are badly mixed by the unprecedented rain-falls in surrounding districts. The mail did not leave the depot Friday night.

He Tried to Rob.

Francisco Mateo is charged at the Police Station with attempting petty larceny. He was arrested yesterday. It is alleged that he rifled the coats of a number of workmen employed on the construction of a warehouse at the corner of Atlantic and Lawrence streets.

Extraordinary Meteor.

A meteor of tremendous size was seen to fall over Los Angeles last evening. It was a parachute, starting in the constellation of Sigma and proceeding with a wonderful glare a little south of east, becoming extinct before reaching the horizon. Its illumination was equal to that of the moon for a few seconds.

Enterprise in Mexico.

The Mexican Herald says that J. M. Neeland of Los Angeles, and Walter Everett of Omaha, Neb., are in the City of Mexico, en route to the State of Chiapas. Mr. Neeland is the general figure in the new concession for building the Mexican and Southeastern Railway from San Geronimo to the Tehuantepec National Railway to the Guatemala line, with a number of branches. It is understood that the concession is practically ready to sign.

Brice Yellowtail Record.

Miss Lillian Dorning and Miss Frances K. diox of Falls City, Neb., who have been touring Southern California, for two weeks past, will leave today for San Francisco to visit the northern portions of the State before returning home. They have been accompanied on their trip by Col. John W. Dorning, editor of the Yuma Ariz., Sentinel. While at Long Beach, Miss Maddox caught a twenty-five-pound yellowtail, breaking the ladies' record at that resort.

The Burnett Funeral.

The funeral of T. B. Burnett, the former general manager of the Terminal Railway, was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Henry C. Turner at No. 1001 West Washington street. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wilkins, rector of St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral. The pallbearers were W. C. Patterson, H. L. McKee, F. H. Anderson, Sheldon Borden, Frank Burnett, Ferd K. Rule, Gen. E. Bouton and E. M. Jessup. The burial was at Rose-Cathedral cemetery.

Big Mining Suit.

N. P. Norman, P. T. Hoffega and Moses Rothschild have instituted a suit in the United States Circuit Court against V. D. Stephens, T. J. Duffmeyer, Monroe Stewart, John Gregory, the Colorado Iron Company and the California Steel Company, alleging that they jointly own a mine and fifty-four quartz claims on Eagle Mountain, Riverside county, and seeking for an injunction, \$25,000 damages, and \$25,000 attorney's fees. They claim that the defendants have fraudulently managed the property.

Black-eyed Susan.

R. F. Webb, who gave his address as No. 820 North Griffin avenue, was treated at the Receiving Hospital yesterday afternoon for a cut on the back of his head. A woman giving the name of Susan Olevias is accused of inflicting the wound. She was arrested on a charge of battery, preferred by Webb. The woman is an inmate of an Alameda-street crib. It is alleged, and Webb says she struck him on the head with a piece of a water pitcher while he was riding his bicycle past her room. Three stitches were taken in a cut just back of his right ear.

Woke in a Outter.

M. C. Hill was arrested yesterday on a charge of petty larceny. Hill, a watchman at a rooming house, was charged with stealing \$15. Hill applied to him for a place to sleep Friday night, and he accommodated him by sharing his bed. When he woke up at daylight yesterday his guest was absent, as was also the money and jewelry. Hill denies his guilt, and claims to have no remembrance of where he spent Friday night. He had been drinking, he says, and woke up in a gutter.

BREVITIES.

A good time to buy Turkish rugs is now. We are closing out our entire stock—a few choice pieces left at

prices that will force you to take them away. Really they are cheaper than ordinary carpets and of much greater utility. Call early and make your selection. See our Turkish curiosities and Moorish lanterns. N. G. Balda & Bros., 122 West Fourth street.

"Romanizing Tendencies in the Episcopal Church," by the Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Los Angeles. Those desiring copies will be supplied by the vestry of Christ Church at wholesale price; twenty for \$1. Single copies for sale at all book stores. Address George W. Parsons, 107 S. Broadway.

Ladies, I am now showing fall styles in tailor gowns, some very pretty patterns, a little in advance, but backward in price, for two days only, fine tailor suits, silk throughout, for \$25 and up. P. J. Schinnerer, Ladies Tailor, Remember, 530 S. Broadway, Tel. Peter 6471.

Send donations of cast-off clothing, furniture or food supplies to the Good Samaritan department of the Bethlehem Institutional Church, Vignes and Ducommun streets, or telephone John 34, and wagon will call. Office hours during summer months 11 to 12 daily.

Patrons of The Times visiting Idyllwild and Strawberry Valley on a vacation can make arrangements for The Times to follow them with Dr. L. A. Wright of San Jacinto. The Times will be delivered anywhere in the valley on the day of publication.

Rare and beautiful sight, near Hollywood, Sturtevant's celebrated pond lilies, rarest and finest varieties in the world, now in full bloom; public invited, free. Take Hollywood car, Los Angeles-Paco R.R., to Western avenue, one block north.

The Right Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, D.D., Bishop of Los Angeles, will conduct services and preach at Christ Episcopal Church this morning at 11 o'clock. Both University and Pico Heights cars pass the door.

Just received, a large shipment of the latest style Wizard cameras, which we will sell at a discount of 40 per cent. of list. All cameras guaranteed. George Schmidt, 313 S. Spring.

Moths will get into carpets, but we can always get them out: first-class cleaning, only \$1.00. Carpet Cleaning Works, John Hooser, 458 S. Broadway, Tel. M. 477.

Sycamore Grove Spiritualist Camp Meeting. Fine program will be presented throughout the day. Good music, good lectures, good messages and tests.

The Natick House will serve roast turkey with dressing today from 4:35 to 7:30 p.m.; meals, 25 cents; 11 for \$4.00. Music by Arnold's Orchestra.

L. E. Russell & Co., manufacturers of ladies' hats and wholesale millinery, all goods now ready. Millinery invited. 418-420 S. Los Angeles street.

August fete, Tuesday, August 27, 2 to 6 p.m., at 209 N. Union avenue. Indian club swinging, music, recitations, dancing, games and refreshments.

The Creamery, under the Nadeau, today serves chicken, turkey and the best in the market, all at popular prices.

Accordian Playing, 304 S. Spring. Fancy art, sideknife playing. Sun-plated skirts a specialty. Main 977.

"Castruccio" direct. Italian olive oil, guaranteed pure and finest quality. Try it. 134-136 N. Main street.

For time of arrival and departure of Santa Fe trains see "Time Card" in today's Times.

Pura remodeled and repaired. D. Bonoff, 347 S. Broadway, City Hall School of Art and Design, 614 Hill st. See schools and colleges.

Dr. Shaffner, Frost Bldg. 145 S. B'way. Dr. Jenkins has resumed practice.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

James T. Walden, aged 40, a native of Indiana, and May Florence Mason, aged 35, a native of Wisconsin; both residents of Los Angeles.

Leontine Davidson, aged 24, a native of Canada, and Frances Mason, aged 24, a native of Texas; both residents of Los Angeles.

Jacob F. Schafer, aged 28, a native of Minnesota, and Ida Erickson, aged 24, a native of Nebraska; both residents of Los Angeles.

Antoine Frey, aged 28, a native of France, and Jeanne Seiler, aged 24, a native of France; both residents of Los Angeles.

J. Edward Davidson, aged 25, a native of Ohio, and Dora Brington, aged 22, a native of Illinois; both residents of Los Angeles.

Thomas L. Watson, aged 33, a native of Maine, and Hattie Zimmer, aged 22, a native of New York; both residents of Los Angeles.

Joe H. Parvin, aged 32, a native of Iowa, and Nellie Parker, aged 24, a native of New York; both residents of Los Angeles.

Lyddal B. Winston, aged 24, a native of Alabama, and Nellie Parker, aged 24, a native of New York; both residents of Los Angeles.

Richard T. Shipley, aged 24, a native of Missouri, and a resident of Nestor, San Diego County, and Lottie Seymour, aged 23, a native of California, and a resident of Los Angeles.

Lawrence F. Schaefer, aged 24, a native of California, and Flo Cummings, aged 18, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for G. A. Colton, John W. Cronin, Anthony Habine Remedy Company, E. F. Sanderson, Los Angeles officers and brother-in-law Court Solomon, J. B. Stocion, Miss Lottie Hall, Michael Shaller, Mrs. A. P. Meeker, William F. Morvin and Amos E. Wilson.

BIRTH RECORD.

NEILSON—At the California Hospital, to the wife of M. J. Crowder Neilson, a son, WALTER, born August 10, 1934, the wife of G. L. Walden, No. 51 Amelia street, a boy, WHITE—A daughter, August 10, 1934, Santa Monica, a daughter, August 10, 1934.

DEATH RECORD.

LEFFNER—At his residence, No. 305 Oak street, August 10, 1934, Horatio O. Gates, aged 69 years 10 months and 24 days.

Funeral from the family residence, No. 282 West First street, Sunday, August 12, at 2 p.m. Friends invited. Interment Evergreen.

CATERLINE—At 1 p.m., August 10, 1934, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Mrs. N. E. Caterline, wife of W. M. Caterline, aged 68 years.

Funeral will be held at the undertaking parlors of Booth & Boylen, No. 809 South Broadway, Sunday, August 12, at 2 p.m.

ADAMS—A native of Colorado, aged 79 years, died at his residence, No. 1010 S. Main street, August 10, 1934.

Funeral will take place Monday, August 13, at 2 p.m., from First Congregational Church, corner Sixth and Hill sts.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Bartlett-Logan Post, No. 6, G. A. R., are requested to meet at Evergreen Cemetery at 2:30 p.m. this day, to assist in the funeral of one friend, the late Mrs. JOHN DAVIS, Adjutant.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned wish to express their thanks to the employees of the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding Company for the floral piece sent in memory of our loved one; also gratitude to our friends for the many kindnesses.

C. M. LINT.

MRS. MARY GIBBONS.

Los Angeles Transfer Co. Will check baggage at your residence to any point. Office, 621 S. Spring. Tel. M. 8728.

The Lady Undertaker.

Mrs. M. H. Conwell, with Orr & Hines Co., is the only lady undertaker practicing in Los Angeles. No extra charge. Tel. M. 4.

WATCHES
CLEANED
75c

THE
TIME

When you need the "Geneva" is when your watch won't tell the correct time. We're the only watch repairer in the city who do first-class work.

New Main Spring 50c.
New Case Spring 50c.
New Silver Jewel 50c.
New Gold Jewel 15c.
New Crystal Put in 10c.

GUARANTEED
ONE YEAR

GENEVA WATCH
AND OPTICAL CO.
303 S. Broadway

Some Things
Can't Be Moved

They break or get injured, and so we've made discounts that

Will Close Them Out
Immediately.

CAMERAS,
OPERA GLASSES,
HEARING INSTRUMENTS,
FIELD GLASSES.

Many things at half price, many things below cost. Wonderful chance to secure standard goods at removal prices.

MARSHUTZ

EST. 1898. Established 90 S. SPRING ST.

Will remove to 121 South Spring.

A SHORT LIST

Of Drugs we're always selling, just to show you that our low prices are on popular drugs—drugs you want.

Lyon's Tooth Powder 10c

Shoemaker's Tooth Paste 10c

Catkins Soap 10c

Ward's TALCUM 10c

Ward's POWDER 10c

Ward's PILLS 30c

Ward's PAIN EXPELLER 30c

Ward's LISTERINE 60c

Ward's SWAMP ROOT 60c

Ward's PERUNA 60c

Ward's PINKHAM'S COMPOUND 60c

Boswell & Noyes Drug Co.

Reliable Prescription Dispensary.

THIRD AND BROADWAY.

MAHARAJA JAH INFATUATED.

Heart of the Maharajah of New York Wins the

Heart of the Oriental Potentate and Has to Flee from Him.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

PARK, Aug. 11.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The Maharajah of Jodpur, who with a numerous and dazlingly-garbed suite, has been stopping at one of the main hotels at Lucerne, created considerable amusement for a number of Americans there by his rabidly-jenious devotion to beautiful Miss Lucy Vanvoort of New York, during an excursion up the Rhine. The Maharajah actually picked a quarrel with every man who offered a helping hand to the girl.

The Vanvoort family finally declined the Maharajah's offer of marriage and left the same night for Interlaken, in order to stop his open courtship, which had become a nuisance and a subject for laughter. When the oriental potentate discovered their departure next day he threatened to kill the hotel proprietor for complicity.

Somehow he discovered the Vanvoort's new address and landed at Interlaken the day after his unwilling sweetheart reached there. Miss Vanvoort shows signs of being touched by the determined devotion of her suitor. The Maharajah of Jodpur is still handsome, and famously wealthy. He offers never to return to the Orient, but to settle anywhere in Europe or America if he is accepted.

A Peep Behind the Scenes.

We all like to know what is the present fashion, but there is the additional charm of a peep behind the curtain. In knowing what is going to be fashionable, the psychological fact will be the means of bringing crowds to the advance sale of fall garments. For capes, collarettes and boas, as well as ladies' suits, waists, jackets and skirts, in the styles that will be worn this fall in London, Paris and New York. Just arrived, and should be seen in their entirety. Also those Raglan coats.

Let Us Talk "Raglan."

There's a new address, the "Raglan" coat that every lady of fashion can appreciate. It will have a distinct vogue wherever fashion reigns in summer-weight broadcloths, in gray or black brilliants, or in Irish linen. It is really elegant. Prices range from \$10 to \$15. Exclusive at Mosgrove's, 119 South Spring street.

No Picture.

Owing to the washing out of the railroads in Arizona, the pictures designed for today's issue of The Times did not reach Los Angeles in time to be available. Watch for it next Sunday.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Aluminum House Numbers, 5 Cents.

Number your house with unchangeable figures. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 112 S. Spring.

For a correction booklet, call 67 S. Spring.

Robt. L. Garrett & Co., Undertakers, 20 N. Main st. Tel. Main 18.

Wigs and Toupees Made to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Neuberger & Co., 77 South Broadway.

THE UNIQUE

245 So. Broadway

Cloaks and Suits

You are invited to take a peep at the swell new walking suits, fancy tailor suits, beautiful silk skirts, golf skirts, and the new box jackets for fall. As usual the Unique is the first in the field.

NEW FALL SUITS

Our first great offering of bran span new 1901 Autumn Suits—an important purchase made by a member of the firm now in New York.

This is the first time we have ever advertised women's suits for so little as \$10.00—and these are not regular ten dollar suits, being easily worth fifteen dollars. Suit exactly like the large picture, of camel's hair, cheviots and serges—tans, browns, grays, oxfords, blues and blacks; made plain but well tailored and nicely finished, double breasted jacket lined with Silk Romaine, new flare skirt lined with percaline. Count on the best suit you ever saw for so little money. Think of it! Only \$10.00.

Shirt-Waist Suits

Deep price-cuts on colored mercerized chambray, fancy lawns, and beautiful white embroidered and lace trimmed suits. Fine white suits that were \$15.00 and \$16.50 are now \$9.50; and all the fancy colored suits that sold regularly for \$10.00 are marked for Monday morning. \$6.50

Linens Crash Skirts

Every crash skirt in the house has got to go at some sort of a price. You know we never carry over anything. Skirts that were \$5.00 are now \$3.75; the \$4.00 lines are cut to \$2.85, and all the skirts that have been \$2.00 are now..... \$1.25

Mercerized Petticoats

This is a special offer of a big line of unique fancy underskirts of mercerized materials—beautifully made, deep accordion pleated flounce—well worth \$2.00 as most houses reckon value, but in order to make friends and quick sales, we say..... \$1.00

Fancy Wash Waists

Every colored wash waist in the house is included in this sweeping offer. The season's very choicest styles—newest effects in lawns, chambrays and mercerized materials—waists that were scarce a month ago at \$1.50 to \$3.50 each are marked for tomorrow..... \$1.00

White Lawn Waists

All the fine white embroidered and finely trimmed waists—the very summer styles—are specially priced to cause a stir in the store tomorrow. Average reduction is near to half. With the thought of your dollars doing double duty—\$1.05, \$1.50 and.... \$1.00

Makes to Wearers Direct.

We Cummings

Foot-form Shoes

We Make

The shoes we sell. Every piece of leather for sole or upper that goes into a "Cummings Shoe" is carefully selected.

Our shoemakers are as fine as there are in the world. We have the most expensive designers constantly at work bringing out new styles.

Those are the reasons why our shoes have that air of elegance which you can get no place else at any price.

Foot-form Shoes, \$5.00 up.
\$6-6 1/2 Shoes, \$3.50 pair.
Fitted Shoes, \$3.00 pair.

Fourth and Broadway.

Magnin & Co.

251 South Broadway

NEW FALL WAISTS

Silk and Wool.

First showing. Look in our window and get a peep at Fall Styles. Beautiful Alstro-tross waists, all colors, \$3.75. Plain taffeta silk waists, all colors, \$5.75, \$6, \$6.50, \$7.50. Tucks and tucks—every waist has tucks—silk and wool.

These special prices on first arrivals.

Princess Lillian

CORK TIPS

Turkish Cigarettes

Exceptional Quality at your CLUBS and 10c for 25c ALL DEALERS

Los Angeles Flower Store. For a correction booklet, call 67 S. Spring.

Robt. L. Garrett & Co., Undertakers, 20 N. Main st. Tel. Main 18.

Wigs and Toupees Made to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. Neuberger & Co., 77 South Broadway.

Club Men

ARE GENERALLY GOOD JUDGES OF

Wines & Liquors

Which accounts for our large and growing trade with clubs all over the country. We are the only wine growers and pressers in Southern California who sell direct to consumers at wholesale prices.

	PER GAL.
X Port Wine.....	75c
XX Port Wine.....	\$1.00
XXX Port Wine.....	\$1.25
XXXX Port Wine.....	\$1.50
SONOMA ZINFANDEL—	
50c, 75c and \$1.00 Per Gallon	
SONOMA RIESLING—	
75c and \$1.00 per Gallon	
Extra O. P. S. Port, Sherry and Angelica, very old.....	\$2.00 Per Gal.

Whiskies—Bottles (MEDICINAL)

	75c	\$1.00	\$1.00
Old Ousey Pepper, Colquhoun's, full quarts.....			
Old Ousey Pepper, full quarts.....			
Old Ousey Pepper, full quarts.....			

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WINE CO., 220 W. 1st St., Phone 100

Stylish \$15.50 Suits

Dressy Suits \$20
Pants \$4.50
My \$25.00 Suits are the best in America.

25c Per Cent Saved by getting your suit made by

JOE POHEIM
TAILOR
143 So. Spring St., Los Angeles

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, CURES WIND COLIC, ALLS ALL PAIN, CURES THE GUTS, LAXES THE BOWELS, CURES THE DIARRHOEA, SOOTHES THE THROAT, and is the best remedy for every part of the world. It is sold in every part of the world. It is sold in every part of the world. It is sold in every part of the world.

Five cents a bottle.

TAILOR

Why not wear a garment that is made to order? It costs no more. My suits are made to order. I have a large stock of suits for \$10.00. I have a large stock of suits for \$10.00. I have a large stock of suits for \$10.00.

M. BERRY
430 S. Broadway

LADIES!

Until Sept. 15th only
CITY DYE WORKS
Steel Stoves and

EDITORIALS

Society New

Xth YEAR.

THEATERS—

ORPHEUM—Manning

A Battalion

Molasso-Salvaged Troup

HEAL

Mr. and Mrs.

Integrated Dramatic Art

OSCAR Sisson

One of Vanderbilt's Cleverest Ex

Standard Four

Colored Comedians and Stage

Amets, the Dance

of the Most Beautiful Spectacle

Seen on a Stage.

PRICES—Evening, best seats, 2

Monday, Saturday and Sunday, 4

OS ANGELES THE

Three Nights Only

MATIN

Twelfth Annual

Great Play

Franchise Call.

Dramatic

Impress.

Examiner.

Will Worth

ing.

Chronicle.

Powerful and

inspiring.

Alletts.

CHARLES RICHMAN

W. J. CROFTON

W. J. CROFTON

GEORGE COOPER

Presenting HENRY

Mrs. Dan

As Seen All

The Empire

Open Monday Morning

PRICES—Same as San Fran

OF THE

PROVE MAIN

OROSCO'S BURB

TONIGHT'S THE

YOU CAN'T KEEP

Tonight—All W

elb

Personal Intelligence

her sister, Mrs. J. J. Jones, day.

Mrs. V. B. Bradford and family, who have been visiting in from Tuesday to Wednesday to attend the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Bradford, of Long Beach, are expected to leave for Los Angeles tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bradford, of Los Angeles, arrived in Long Beach on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Charles Egan and family, who have been visiting in from Tuesday to Wednesday to attend the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Bradford, of Long Beach, are expected to leave for Los Angeles tomorrow. Mrs. Dr. Bachman is expected to leave for Los Angeles tomorrow. R. W. W. is visiting in from Tuesday to Wednesday to attend the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Bradford, of Long Beach, are expected to leave for Los Angeles tomorrow.

Miss Chilly Center is a guest of Miss Tennis and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. children of Globe, Ariz., the home of Dr. J. T. W. and Mrs. J. T. W. Miss Welch is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Collins.

Misses Hanes, friends in Los Angeles, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Hanes, of Batching, are two weeks' stay.

Miss Mary Thompson, of the M. H. M. and Mrs. H. M. Beach.

Mrs. E. J. Gilbert and Mr. E. J. Gilbert are friends in Los Angeles.

Mrs. and Mrs. P. B. Collins.

Mrs. F. J. Esler and family, of San Francisco, will arrive in Riverside, on Thursday, July 10, at 10 o'clock, on the Killion of the Coast of the Pacific.

Mrs. R. and Mrs. M. J. Esler, of Coronado, will arrive in Riverside, on Thursday, July 10, at 10 o'clock, on the Killion of the Coast of the Pacific.

Charles Carroll, of Los Angeles, will arrive in Riverside, on Thursday, July 10, at 10 o'clock, on the Killion of the Coast of the Pacific.

Two weeks' outing at Long Beach, S. L. Alderman and family, will arrive in Riverside, on Thursday, July 10, at 10 o'clock, on the Killion of the Coast of the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Esler, of Long Beach, will arrive in Riverside, on Thursday, July 10, at 10 o'clock, on the Killion of the Coast of the Pacific.

Mrs. W. Wilson and
 Louis Bruch.
 Miss Caldwell is at the
 Mr. and Mrs. C. C. C.
 South Inn for the first
 summer.
 Mr. and Mrs. R. C. C.
 guests the past week at
 the Hotel.
 Mr. and Mrs. M. C. C.
 Laguna.
 The Misses Vern and
 Mary and Miss Wilson
 day for Berkeley. They
 the State University.
 Mrs. C. C. C. C. C. C.
 Miss Irene Loveland to
 sons are back from the
 camping trip in the
 to the home.
 Mr. and Mrs. M. C. C.
 Oliverwood avenue, Pre-
 sented the following

homebodies were busy with the Christmas party of Los Angeles house was handicapped by the weather. The party followed, and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. returned on an afternoon train. They will make their return trip on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. children have returned to the apartment at Los Angeles.

Mr. A. Haeblerlin, Martin and Miss Morrell, returned from the trip to Mr. and Mrs. B. B. returned from a trip to Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. returned back from the trip to Long Beach.

Mrs. W. H. Roscoe
have returned from
Mr. and Mrs. C.
Miss Minnie Rogers
Seven Oaks.
Henry Whipple left
Boston.
R. L. Alderman and
Long Beach.
Mr. and Mrs. F. W.
Redondo.

← →

Pomona.

MR. AND MRS. C.
returned on Th.

custom apparel at
 Misses E. B. Brown
 Fashions left for Los Angeles
 Wednesday for a week.
 They were accompanied by
 Fleming, who has his resi-
 dence at Santa Clara street.
 Art W. Patterson will be
 in days at the beach.
 Mrs. Grace E. Brown
 Thursday for a short
 her mother at the
 her former home.
 The wedding of
 litten, daughter of
 Manchester, and
 was quietly cele-
 of the bride on
 morning at 1:30
 evening M.
 retained.
 Lohman, who
 Brown.
 Victoria and
 included Mrs.
 W. G. Kelley,
 Harpout, G.
 and Wangman.
 Bowers, M.
 W. Parks,
 Mrs. Sandoz
 at the Mills
 approaching
 of Miss Kim
 of San Fran-
 place at 1:30

occasion, Rev. C. P. ...
ing the Episcopal ...
ing the ceremonial ...
fast was served ...
invited guests, who ...
mediate relatives of ...
parties. The bride ...
mable young lady and ...
since childhood. The ...
connected with the ...
for eight years, at present ...
man of the job department ...
and Mr. ...

Upon their return here on
 their home at 60 West
 and will be at home on
 September 18.
 J. Albert Dols is at
 nado, Coronado Beach, in
 George H. Hall joined
 Catalina Thursday.
 Mr. and Mrs. L. W. W.
 dren are at Long Beach.
 Dr. H. M. Jones is
 Guerneville, where he
 on account of the flu.
 The latter is expected
 Mrs. E. K. Kendall
 Santa Monica Friday.
 Mrs. M. S. Phillips

been spending a week at
Harry E. Armour will
Francisco Tuesday.
tending the College of
The marriage of
Hall and Alfred Williams
occur at the home of
mother, Mrs. M. Hall,
at high noon Tuesday.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary. ALBERT McFARLAND, Treasurer.
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The Los Angeles Times
Daily, Weekly, Sunday, Vol. 40, No. 78, Founded Dec. 4, 1880, Twentieth Year.
EVERY MORNING IN THE WARM
NEWS SERVICE: Full reports of the Associated Press, covering the globe; from 10,000 to 20,000 words transmitted daily over more than 20,000 miles of leased wires.
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SUNDAY CIRCULATION: Daily average for 1902, 15,000; for 1901, 16,000; for 1900, 16,500; for 1899, 17,000; for 1898, 17,500; for 1897, 18,000; for 1896, 18,500; for 1895, 19,000; for 1894, 19,500; for 1893, 20,000; for 1892, 20,500; for 1891, 21,000; for 1890, 21,500; for 1889, 22,000; for 1888, 22,500; for 1887, 23,000; for 1886, 23,500; for 1885, 24,000; for 1884, 24,500; for 1883, 25,000; for 1882, 25,500; for 1881, 26,000; for 1880, 26,500; for 1879, 27,000; for 1878, 27,500; for 1877, 28,000; for 1876, 28,500; for 1875, 29,000; for 1874, 29,500; for 1873, 30,000; for 1872, 30,500; for 1871, 31,000; for 1870, 31,500; for 1869, 32,000; for 1868, 32,500; for 1867, 33,000; for 1866, 33,500; for 1865, 34,000; for 1864, 34,500; for 1863, 35,000; for 1862, 35,500; for 1861, 36,000; for 1860, 36,500; for 1859, 37,000; for 1858, 37,500; for 1857, 38,000; for 1856, 38,500; for 1855, 39,000; for 1854, 39,500; for 1853, 40,000; for 1852, 40,500; for 1851, 41,000; for 1850, 41,500; for 1849, 42,000; for 1848, 42,500; for 1847, 43,000; for 1846, 43,500; for 1845, 44,000; for 1844, 44,500; for 1843, 45,000; for 1842, 45,500; for 1841, 46,000; for 1840, 46,500; for 1839, 47,000; for 1838, 47,500; for 1837, 48,000; for 1836, 48,500; for 1835, 49,000; for 1834, 49,500; for 1833, 50,000; for 1832, 50,500; for 1831, 51,000; for 1830, 51,500; for 1829, 52,000; for 1828, 52,500; for 1827, 53,000; for 1826, 53,500; for 1825, 54,000; for 1824, 54,500; for 1823, 55,000; for 1822, 55,500; for 1821, 56,000; for 1820, 56,500; for 1819, 57,000; for 1818, 57,500; for 1817, 58,000; for 1816, 58,500; for 1815, 59,000; for 1814, 59,500; for 1813, 60,000; for 1812, 60,500; for 1811, 61,000; for 1810, 61,500; for 1809, 62,000; for 1808, 62,500; for 1807, 63,000; for 1806, 63,500; for 1805, 64,000; for 1804, 64,500; for 1803, 65,000; for 1802, 65,500; for 1801, 66,000; for 1800, 66,500; for 1799, 67,000; for 1798, 67,500; for 1797, 68,000; for 1796, 68,500; for 1795, 69,000; for 1794, 69,500; for 1793, 70,000; for 1792, 70,500; for 1791, 71,000; for 1790, 71,500; for 1789, 72,000; for 1788, 72,500; for 1787, 73,000; for 1786, 73,500; for 1785, 74,000; for 1784, 74,500; for 1783, 75,000; for 1782, 75,500; for 1781, 76,000; for 1780, 76,500; for 1779, 77,000; for 1778, 77,500; for 1777, 78,000; for 1776, 78,500; for 1775, 79,000; for 1774, 79,500; for 1773, 80,000; for 1772, 80,500; for 1771, 81,000; for 1770, 81,500; for 1769, 82,000; for 1768, 82,500; for 1767, 83,000; for 1766, 83,500; for 1765, 84,000; for 1764, 84,500; for 1763, 85,000; for 1762, 85,500; for 1761, 86,000; for 1760, 86,500; for 1759, 87,000; for 1758, 87,500; for 1757, 88,000; for 1756, 88,500; for 1755, 89,000; for 1754, 89,500; for 1753, 90,000; for 1752, 90,500; for 1751, 91,000; for 1750, 91,500; for 1749, 92,000; for 1748, 92,500; for 1747, 93,000; for 1746, 93,500; for 1745, 94,000; for 1744, 94,500; for 1743, 95,000; for 1742, 95,500; for 1741, 96,000; for 1740, 96,500; for 1739, 97,000; for 1738, 97,500; for 1737, 98,000; for 1736, 98,500; for 1735, 99,000; for 1734, 99,500; for 1733, 100,000; for 1732, 100,500; for 1731, 101,000; for 1730, 101,500; for 1729, 102,000; for 1728, 102,500; for 1727, 103,000; for 1726, 103,500; for 1725, 104,000; for 1724, 104,500; for 1723, 105,000; for 1722, 105,500; for 1721, 106,000; for 1720, 106,500; for 1719, 107,000; for 1718, 107,500; for 1717, 108,000; for 1716, 108,500; for 1715, 109,000; for 1714, 109,500; for 1713, 110,000; for 1712, 110,500; for 1711, 111,000; for 1710, 111,500; for 1709, 112,000; for 1708, 112,500; for 1707, 113,000; for 1706, 113,500; for 1705, 114,000; for 1704, 114,500; for 1703, 115,000; for 1702, 115,500; for 1701, 116,000; for 1700, 116,500; for 1699, 117,000; for 1698, 117,500; for 1697, 118,000; for 1696, 118,500; for 1695, 119,000; for 1694, 119,500; for 1693, 120,000; for 1692, 120,500; for 1691, 121,000; for 1690, 121,500; for 1689, 122,000; for 1688, 122,500; for 1687, 123,000; for 1686, 123,500; for 1685, 124,000; for 1684, 124,500; for 1683, 125,000; for 1682, 125,500; for 1681, 126,000; for 1680, 126,500; for 1679, 127,000; for 1678, 127,500; for 1677, 128,000; for 1676, 128,500; for 1675, 129,000; for 1674, 129,500; for 1673, 130,000; for 1672, 130,500; for 1671, 131,000; for 1670, 131,500; for 1669, 132,000; for 1668, 132,500; for 1667, 133,000; for 1666, 133,500; for 1665, 134,000; for 1664, 134,500; for 1663, 135,000; for 1662, 135,500; for 1661, 136,000; for 1660, 136,500; for 1659, 137,000; for 1658, 137,500; for 1657, 138,000; for 1656, 138,500; for 1655, 139,000; for 1654, 139,500; for 1653, 140,000; for 1652, 140,500; for 1651, 141,000; for 1650, 141,500; for 1649, 142,000; for 1648, 142,500; for 1647, 143,000; for 1646, 143,500; for 1645, 144,000; for 1644, 144,500; for 1643, 145,000; for 1642, 145,500; for 1641, 146,000; for 1640, 146,500; for 1639, 147,000; for 1638, 147,500; for 1637, 148,000; for 1636, 148,500; for 1635, 149,000; for 1634, 149,500; for 1633, 150,000; for 1632, 150,500; for 1631, 151,000; for 1630, 151,500; for 1629, 152,000; for 1628, 152,500; for 1627, 153,000; for 1626, 153,500; for 1625, 154,000; for 1624, 154,500; for 1623, 155,000; for 1622, 155,500; for 1621, 156,000; for 1620, 156,500; for 1619, 157,000; for 1618, 157,500; for 1617, 158,000; for 1616, 158,500; for 1615, 159,000; for 1614, 159,500; for 1613, 160,000; for 1612, 160,500; for 1611, 161,000; for 1610, 161,500; for 1609, 162,000; for 1608, 162,500; for 1607, 163,000; for 1606, 163,500; for 1605, 164,000; for 1604, 164,500; for 1603, 165,000; for 1602, 165,500; for 1601, 166,000; for 1600, 166,500; for 1599, 167,000; for 1598, 167,500; for 1597, 168,000; for 1596, 168,500; for 1595, 169,000; for 1594, 169,500; for 1593, 170,000; for 1592, 170,500; for 1591, 171,000; for 1590, 171,500; for 1589, 172,000; for 1588, 172,500; for 1587, 173,000; for 1586, 173,500; for 1585, 174,000; for 1584, 174,500; for 1583, 175,000; for 1582, 175,500; for 1581, 176,000; for 1580, 176,500; for 1579, 177,000; for 1578, 177,500; 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for 1471, 231,000; for 1470, 231,500; for 1469, 232,000; for 1468, 232,500; for 1467, 233,000; for 1466, 233,500; for 1465, 234,000; for 1464, 234,500; for 1463, 235,000; for 1462, 235,500; for 1461, 236,000; for 1460, 236,500; for 1459, 237,000; for 1458, 237,500; for 1457, 238,000; for 1456, 238,500; for 1455, 239,000; for 1454, 239,500; for 1453, 240,000; for 1452, 240,500; for 1451, 241,000; for 1450, 241,500; for 1449, 242,000; for 1448, 242,500; for 1447, 243,000; for 1446, 243,500; for 1445, 244,000; for 1444, 244,500; for 1443, 245,000; for 1442, 245,500; for 1441, 246,000; for 1440, 246,500; for 1439, 247,000; for 1438, 247,500; for 1437, 248,000; for 1436, 248,500; for 1435, 249,000; for 1434, 249,500; for 1433, 250,000; for 1432, 250,500; for 1431, 251,000; for 1430, 251,500; for 1429, 252,000; for 1428, 252,500; for 1427, 253,000; for 1426, 253,500; for 1425, 254,000; for 1424, 254,500; for 1423, 255,000; for 1422, 255,500; for 1421, 256,000; for 1420, 256,500; for 1419, 257,000; for 1418, 257,500; for 1417, 258,000; for 1416, 258,500; for 1415, 259,000; for 1414, 259,500; for 1413, 260,000; for 1412, 260,500; for 1411, 261,000; for 1410, 261,500; for 1409, 262,000; for 1408, 262,500; for 1407, 263,000; for 1406, 263,500; for 1405, 264,000; for 1404, 264,500; for 1403, 265,000; for 1402, 265,500; for 1401, 266,000; for 1400, 266,500; for 1399, 267,000; for 1398, 267,500; for 1397, 268,000; for 1396, 268,500; for 1395, 269,000; for 1394, 269,500; for 1393, 270,000; for 1392, 270,500; for 1391, 271,000; for 1390, 271,500; for 1389, 272,000; for 1388, 272,500; for 1387, 273,000; for 1386, 273,500; for 1385, 274,000; for 1384, 274,500; for 1383, 275,000; for 1382, 275,500; for 1381, 276,000; for 1380, 276,500; for 1379, 277,000; for 1378, 277,500; for 1377, 278,000; for 1376, 278,500; for 1375, 279,000; for 1374, 279,500; for 1373, 280,000; for 1372, 280,500; for 1371, 281,000; for 1370, 281,500; for 1369, 282,000; for 1368, 282,500; for 1367, 283,000; for 1366, 283,500; 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for 1206, 363,500; for 1205, 364,000; for 1204, 364,500; for 1203, 365,000; for 1202, 365,500; for 1201, 366,000; for 1200, 366,500; for 1199, 367,000; for 1198, 367,500; for 1197, 368,000; for 1196, 368,500; for 1195, 369,000; for 1194, 369,500; for 1193, 370,000; for 1192, 370,500; for 1191, 371,000; for 1190, 371,500; for 1189, 372,000; for 1188, 372,500; for 1187, 373,000; for 1186, 373,500; for 1185, 374,000; for 1184, 374,500; for 1183, 375,000; for 1182, 375,500; for 1181, 376,000; for 1180, 376,500; for 1179, 377,000; for 1178, 377,500; for 1177, 378,000; for 1176, 378,500; for 1175, 379,000; for 1174, 379,500; for 1173, 380,000; for 1172, 380,500; for 1171, 381,000; for 1170, 381,500; for 1169, 382,000; for 1168, 382,500; for 1167, 383,000; for 1166, 383,500; for 1165, 384,000; for 1164, 384,500; for 1163, 385,000; for 1162, 385,500; for 1161, 386,000; for 1160, 386,500; for 1159, 387,000; for 1158, 387,500; for 1157, 388,000; for 1156, 388,500; for 1155, 389,000; for 1154, 389,500; for 1153, 390,000; for 1152, 390,500; for 1151, 391,000; for 1150, 391,500; for 1149, 392,000; for 1148, 392,500; for 1147, 393,000; for 1146, 393,500; for 1145, 394,000; for 1144, 394,500; for 1143, 395,000; for 1142, 395,500; for 1141, 396,000; for 1

50 to 75c Wash Goods at 25c

This lot includes qualities previously sold at 50c, 60c or 75c. Among the fabrics are French tissue organdies, fine satin finished foulardines, imported French satens, imported dotted swisses in plain colors and a few odd pieces of other fine washable textiles. The patterns and qualities are superb. Choose from the entire assortment at 25c a yard.

40c to 50c Wash Goods, 19c

We have arranged all the prices in our wash goods department. This assortment includes the season's prettiest effects in silk finished foulards, figured Irish dimities, English Madras, etc. This is a sweeping sale which includes all wash goods. 40c goods, 45c and many 50c qualities have been placed in this lot at 19c a yard.

25c to 35c Wash Goods, 15c

A choice assortment which includes all the varieties of weaves commonly classed as dimity, organdy, batiste and mull. Many different lines have been combined in this new lot. Beautiful, rich, summery patterns, also the dainty effects which are so popular. You will be fully satisfied with what you find in this assortment at 15c a yd.

12c to 20c Wash Goods

This lot includes goods formerly priced at 15c, 17c and 20c a yard. Lawns, madras, Scotch dimities, etc., in a variety of patterns which defy description. Every sort of figure or color and tints which range from the most delicate to the most somber. Choose from this unparalleled assortment at 10c a yard.

August is the month in which we do things Exceptional. For instance, these:

Hamburger's August Doings

The Latest and Most Popular Copyrighted Books.

The Midsummer Book Sale enters its third week of marvelous selling with all the momentum generated by two weeks of tremendous book bargains. Fuel has been added to the flame. New books have arrived. The very latest and most popular copyright books of the year. We have performed what most merchants and most publishers thought would be impossible. We have transformed August into the second busiest book month of the year. Even now the success of this book sale is being limited and echoes are heard from those who seek to follow in our footsteps. We have established the fact that the Hamburger store succeeds in what it undertakes. Ours was the first store on the Pacific Coast or in the East to inaugurate

such a broad-gauge sale of summer reading in August.

The following copyright books are in appropriate and handsome bindings. Most of them are beautifully illustrated. The regular prices range from 75c to \$1.50. You will find among these almost every standard modern work of fiction, all the very latest novels. We quote only a few of the titles, but you may rest assured that you will find nearly every title that is popular.

Things advertised by other stores will be found here at lower prices.

Copyrights 33c.

A Doctor of the Old School, Ian MacLaren.
The Story of Three Burglars, Frank R. Stockton.
Chimmie Fadden, Edward W. Townsend.
Found Yot Lost, E. P. Roe.
A Rose of a Hundred Leaves, Amelia E. Barr.
Tattle Tales of Capid, Paul Leicester Ford.
The Bow of Orange Ribbon, Amelia E. Barr.
Mildred Keitha, Martin Pinley.
Barriers Burned Away, E. P. Roe.
Rabbi Sanderson, Ian MacLaren.
Far Above Rubies, George MacDonald.
Prisoners and Captives, Henry Seton Merriman.
The Valliant Runaways, Gertrude Atherton.
Sherburne House, Amanda M. Douglas.
Jane Veder's Wife, Amelia E. Barr.
A Little Huguenot, Max Pemberton.
The Tory Maid, H. B. Simpson.
The Great War Syndicate, Frank R. Stockton.
Remember the Alamo, Amelia E. Barr.
Suspense, Henry Seton Merriman.

Copyrights 49c.

In London's Heart, George R. Sims.
A State Secret, R. M. Croker.
Young April, Egerton Castle.
Radder Grange, Frank R. Stockton.
Seven Oaks, J. G. Holland.
The Lady or the Tiger? Frank R. Stockton.
That Lass O' Lowrie, Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Bay Path, J. G. Holland.
The Wrong Box, Robert Louis Stevenson.
Miss Gilbert's Career, J. G. Holland.
In Connection with the Willoughby Claim, Frances Hodgson Burnett.
The Celebrity, Winston Churchill.
The Landlord of Lion's Head, W. D. Howells.
The Maid of Maiden Lane, Amelia E. Barr.
The Houseboat on the Styx, John Kendrick Bangs.
The Pursuit of the Houseboat, John Kendrick Bangs.
A War-time Wooing, Capt. Chas. King.
The Chair Invisible, Jas. Lane Allen.
John March, Southerner, George W. Cable.

Copyrights 89c.

The Shadow of a Man, E. W. Hornung.
A Summer Hymnal, John Trotwood Moore.
Monsieur Beaucaire, Booth Tarkington.
The Sky Pilot, Ralph Connor.
The Fox Woman, John Luther Long.
Crittenden, John Fox, Jr.
Penelope's Irish Experiences, Kate Douglas Wiggin.
Observations of Henry, Jerome K. Jerome.
Overheard in a Garden, Oliver Herford.
Rue with a Difference, Rosa Nouchette Carey.
The House in the Hills, Florence Ward.
Luther Strong, Thomas J. Vivian.
Delfant Hearia, W. Heinburg.
Wedlock, John Strangely Winter.
What all the World's a-Seeking, Ralph Waldo Trine.
In Tune with the Infinite, Ralph Waldo Trine.
A Ward of the King, Katherine S. McQuoid.
The Love of Landry, Paul Lawrence Dunbar.
Love Lyrics, James Whitcomb Riley.
The Abandoned Farmer, Sydney H. Preston.

Copyrights \$1.09.

The Crisis, Winston Churchill.
The Love Letters of the King, Richard Le Gallienne.
Crucial Instances, Edith Wharton.
The Helms of Navarre, Bertha Rankin.
Like Assecher Helen, George Horner.
Miss Fritchard's Wedding Trip, Clara Louise Bennett.
The Puppet Crown, Harold MacGrath.
Every Inch a King, Josephine Caroline Sawyer.
Ciardella, R. R. Crockett.
The Column, Chas. Marriott.
The Successors of Mary the First, Elizabeth Phelps.
Richard Yea and Nay, Maurice Hewlett.
The Heritage of Unrest, Gwendolen Overton.
Quincy Adams Sawyer, Chas. Felton Piglin.
A Heart of Flame, Chas. Fleming Embree.
Juletti, Lucy Cleaver McElroy.
A Carolina Cavalier, George Cary Eggleston.
Peccavi, E. W. Hornung.
Sir Christopher, Maud Wilder Goodwin.

Washable Waists and Skirts.

Value giving has builded this store from a humble beginning to the largest retail establishment in California. We are still growing. We are still giving values.

The shirt waists and washable skirts mentioned here are examples of the low price policy which has builded this business. If you imagine that any other store can equal these values, we urge you to investigate and disabuse yourself of the idea.

Shirt Waists.
Fancy printed waists made of percale in such a vast variety of patterns that you will find almost two alike. They are better waists even than the price is. 19c
Lace and percale waists in patterns and shades that you will like. Made after the latest styles. Worth up to 49c. Special at 49c
An elegant assortment of plaid and percale waists with either linen or soft collars. All of the most desirable effects of the season. Worth up to 98c. Special at 98c
Shirre waists of white lawn, colored percale and cloths. Pretty shades and patterns. Trimmed and made after the latest modes. 69c
Green and white lawn waists trimmed with silver embroidery, embroidery insertion and lace. Soft or firm collars. Also collar effects. Worth up to \$1.49. Special at \$1.49
White lawn waists with or without sailor collars. Trimmed with embroidery and lace insertion. Some are buttoned down the back which is a new effect. Worth up to \$1.98. Special at \$1.98

Wash Skirts.
Washable skirts, made of extra quality crash and with wide hem at the bottom; cut full and worth \$1.25; selling at 79c
Wash skirts made of blue polka-dot duck, mixed colors, white plaid and white lawn; qualities worth \$1.50 to \$1.98; chosen at 1.50
Cotton covert cloth and polka-dot duck skirts, trimmed in a variety of new styles; values up to \$1.98; offered at 1.98
White plaid skirts, trimmed with two rows of cambric insertion around the hem; new lace styles; \$2.50
White plaid skirts, trimmed with cambric insertion down the front, sides, back and around the hem; cut very full and made with the new lace around the bottom; selling at 3.50
An elegant assortment of better grades in white plaid skirts trimmed in imitation and applique. The widest of the new styles; \$1.98 up to \$6.98

Allovers at Half Price.
Monday morning we inaugurate a sweeping reduction sale of embroidery, tucking and lace allovers. The first are 22 1/2 inches wide and come in closely worked patterns. The tucked allovers are 27 inches wide and have lace and insertion between the tucks. The lace allovers are in Duchesse and Point de Paris patterns; 20 inches wide. The goods are worth from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a yard. To be placed on sale at average half price. 25c

Open Work Stockings, 29c.
We have secured a big lot of fancy black stockings in Italian ribbed patterns which are the best wearing open work designs that can be found; also a line of pure silk thread hose in plain black and in derby ribs. We wish to impress upon you the fact that these are good stockings, that they are durable and that they are handsome. Almost as pretty as the open work lace patterns. Vastly more durable. On sale at 29c.

Dress Fabric Economics.

What others advertise we sell for less. This fact is proven every day. What you see in other announcements will be found on sale here at less prices. All other Los Angeles stores give discounts to a favored class of customers. We give discounts to no one. All purchasers pay the same price. Most other stores carry accounts, which means more or less loss every year. Such losses have to be made up by larger profits paid by those who buy for cash or pay their bills promptly. There are many other reasons why economy is on the side of every purchaser in this store, especially at the silk and dress goods departments. If you wish convincing examples of this fact just try to duplicate any one of the following offers:

Foulard Silks
29c. A big variety of patterns, including the latest colorings in scroll effects. Persian stripes, large and small figures. Choose at 29c a yard.

Venetian Cloth
29c. Venetian cloth in all the new shades of gray, rosea, red, old rose, lavender and caistor. A popular fabric for skirts and dresses. 38 inches wide and worth 50c. Special at 29c a yard.

Fancy Silks
49c. A big assortment of fancy waist silks, also styles suitable for skirts. An immense variety of weaves and colorings which includes small figured satins, lace stripes in taffeta and satin. 20 inches wide, regular 85c and \$1.00 qualities; offered at 49c.

French Challies
59c. Regular \$1.00 quality of satin striped French challies for waists, skirts and dresses. An ideal fabric for a warm weather dress. Soft, clinging and beautiful. 30 inches wide; on sale while they last at 59c a yard.

Peau de Soie
89c. Handsome black peau de soie silk of a quality that will not split in wearing. 21 inches wide and especially suitable for waists to wear with summer skirts. On sale Monday while it lasts at 89c a yd.

Crepe de Chine
1.39. A quality which is selling in other stores at \$2.00 and \$2.50 a yard, according to the store's idea of a good value. Silk and wool of a very handsome quality. Navy blue, new blue, caistor, rosea, golden brown, old rose, gray and black. 44 inches wide. Special Monday only, at \$1.39.

Gold Watches at \$5.98.

We offer three of the biggest watch bargains ever heralded in the newspapers of Los Angeles. You will not find any other watch in Los Angeles which comes within \$3.00 of being as good at the same price. An unprecedented offer.

Ladies' 8 size gold filled watches. Case is warranted to wear 10 years. Fitted with warranted American movement. Dainty and cheap. \$5.98

Ladies' gold filled watches in bangle case. Hunting case. Warranted for five years. Fitted with a guaranteed Swiss movement. Warranted for a year and will probably wear 10. Special \$5.98

Ladies' open face chatelaine watch with silver case. Fitted with guaranteed Swiss movement and ladies' gun metal chatelaine watches with fancy dial, stem wind and guaranteed Swiss movement. On sale Monday at \$2.39

Ice boxes made of hard wood and first-class in every particular; our 57 size and grade reduced to \$4.95

Refrigerators which hold 40 lbs. of ice, hard wood, zinc lined and insulated with mineral wool; our \$10.98 ones reduced to \$8.98

Men's Handkerchief Sale
A tremendous purchase of men's linen handkerchiefs will be on sale tomorrow morning at prices which barely cover the wholesale cost. A silk handkerchief at 19c has been added to the sale of linen goods.

Taffeta Petticoats.
Here is a petticoat which is worth twice the price. Made of quality taffeta silk. Double double finished with full ruching. They come in an assortment of pretty desirable colors. Offered while they last at the phenomenal price of \$2.39

Other special bargains all worth a quarter to a half more, including the season priced at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50 and \$12.50

Popular Street Hats 59c.
We have a limited quantity of these popular street hats in shirt-waist shape. We sold them originally for \$1.50, but the month in which we do things, consequently these hats while they last at 59c each.

We are showing other hats in new styles including the white canvas hat trimmed with white grenadine; also rough size walling hats worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50, all offered at 1.50

Grips and Trunks That Stand the Test.

Our advertising is not planned to deceive. It would be stretching a point to call calf skin cow hide because there is a difference although a calf is really a young cow. This has been done to our certain knowledge but we permit no such misstatement in our advertisements or in our selling. The following trunks, bags, etc., will be found exactly as described. When we say "bass wood" you may rest assured that bass wood was used even though it is covered up. When we say "alligator" you can come expecting to find skin that grew on an alligator. Back of this lies the secret of our immense and growing trunk business. Quality that can be depended upon has won for us a reputation. We are able to quote the value of the immensity of our purchases and sales. We have an immense wareroom piled full of them. Only one of a kind is shown in the sample room. You can come here expecting to find trunks of all grades, from the cheapest to the most expensive.

<p>Metal covered trunks, with solid iron clamps and side, set up tray, with covered hat box 30 inch size for \$3.25 Same, 25-inch size for \$2.75 Same, 20-inch size for \$2.25</p> <p>Square metal covered trunks with metal iron corners, monitor lock, side bolt, strap hinges, hard wood clasp and hard wood bottom, 20-inch size for \$4.50 Same, 20-inch size for \$3.50 Same, 20-inch size for \$2.50 Same, 20-inch size for \$1.50 Same, 20-inch size for \$1.00</p> <p>Canvas covered flat top trunk with heavy hard wood clamps and strap hinges, heavy bolts, hinges and handle, 20-inch size for \$4.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$3.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$2.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$1.00</p>	<p>Canvas covered waterproof trunk with hard wood clamps, iron binding, steel corners and straps, brass Yale lock, strap hinges, heavy bolts, hinges and handle, 20-inch size for \$6.85 Same, 20-inch size for \$5.85 Same, 20-inch size for \$4.85 Same, 20-inch size for \$3.85 Same, 20-inch size for \$2.85 Same, 20-inch size for \$1.85</p> <p>Canvas covered trunks with heavy leather straps, brass bolt, lock and trimmings, extra dress tray, heavy brass corners, steel hinges, heavy bumpers and straps, 20-inch size for \$9.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$8.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$7.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$6.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$5.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$4.00</p> <p>Flat riveted trunk covered with waterproof duck, heavy solid leather binding, iron bottom, brass trimmings, patent bolts, brass lock, heavy sole leather straps, the way around, deep dress tray, lined throughout with cloth, 20-inch size for \$11.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$10.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$9.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$8.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$7.00 Same, 20-inch size for \$6.00</p>	<p>SUIT CASES, AFD BAGS. Rubber cloth dress suit case, steel frame in body, sides riveted, flat handle, hinges, good lock and strong catches. Olive color, 21 inch inside, 21 inch at top, 21 inch at bottom. Embossed rubber cloth dress suit case. Steel rim and frame. Sewed and copper riveted. Sole leather covers. Good lining. 18 inch. \$1.50 Durable leather dress suit case. Top and body stitched with heavy black thread. Strong lock and hinges. 4 straps inside, 2 hinges, good lining. 21 inch at top, 21 inch at bottom, 21 inch at side. 21 inch at bottom. Genuine Alligator skin club bag, steel frame, nickel trimmings, double strap, strong lock and hinges. 18 inch at top, 18 inch at bottom, 18 inch at side. 18 inch at bottom. Genuine gray leather, heavy cloth bag. 18 inch at top, 18 inch at bottom, 18 inch at side. 18 inch at bottom. Japanese frame, hump back and leather handle, cloth lining. Inside. 18 inch. \$2.19 Same 18 inch size for \$1.99 Same 18 inch size for \$1.79 Same 18 inch size for \$1.59 Same 18 inch size for \$1.39 Same 18 inch size for \$1.19 Same 18 inch size for \$0.99 Same 18 inch size for \$0.79 Same 18 inch size for \$0.59 Same 18 inch size for \$0.39 Same 18 inch size for \$0.19</p>	<p>Duck covered trunk trimmed with olive leather binding and heavy brass corners and bumpers. Yale lock, deep tray; this trunk is riveted and is stronger than the average; 20-inch size for \$19.50 Same, 20-inch size, for \$18.50</p> <p>Ladies' dress trunk covered with heavy waterproof duck binding, center hand and straps are heavy leather, brass lock, three hinges, high tray and packing compartment with two drum trays, cloth lined throughout; 20-inch size for \$17.50 Same, 20-inch size, for \$16.50</p> <p>Large dress trunk made of the lightest, strongest wood, covered with heavy canvas, brass trimmings, patent bolts, Yale lock, heavy straps around trunk, extra high tray, two extra drum trays, all lined with cloth; 40-inch size for \$22.50</p>	<p>Raswood trunk covered with best duck; no stronger trunk is made; riveted throughout, bound with sole leather, brass bolts and locks heavy steel binding straps all around, entirely lined with Italian linen, several compartments and extra trays; 30-inch size for \$32.50 Same, 30-inch size, for \$31.50</p> <p>Steamer trunk covered with canvas, hard wood clamps and clasp, flat steel clamps and corners, heavy bolts, iron bottom, well made, 22-inch size for \$5.00 Same, 20-inch size, for \$4.00 Same, 20-inch size, for \$3.00</p> <p>Steamer trunk with duck covering, heavy brass plate trimmings, antique ash slats, solid brass lock, steel hinges, tray with five compartments, cloth lined throughout, corners, hinges, etc. are riveted; 20-inch size for \$12.45 Same, 20-inch size, for \$11.45</p>
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The Drama—Plays, Players and Playhouses. Music and Musicians. Musical

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Burbank.
MANAGER OLIVER MOROSCO has been providing his patrons with high-class amusement ever since he assumed control of the Burbank Theater, but never before has an engagement proved so successful from both the artistic and the financial standpoint, as the one now on. Melbourne MacDowell, without doubt, the greatest exponent of the Sardinian drama in this country, and as he is supported by that clever young actress, Miss Florence Stone, and a capable company, it is little wonder that the Burbank was packed to its utmost capacity at every performance last week.

For the third week of the engagement, beginning this evening, Mr. MacDowell will present the Russian society drama, "Fedora." This play will introduce the favorite star in up-to-date, full dress, appearing in one of his pet roles, Louis Ipanoff. In this part Mr. MacDowell is seen as the polished man of the world, the modern but most ardent lover. It is one of his finest portraiture.

The play is a French-Russian drama. The scenes are laid in St. Petersburg and Paris, and the story is of a Russian princess, Fedora, torn between the two great claims of love and revenge. Following for vengeance the supposed murder of her affianced husband, she learns to love him with an all-consuming passion. Yet for her oath's sake she calmly gives him up to certain death, believing him guilty. When she learns of the perfidy of the murderer, that his death was just retribution for his sin, she attempts to save the man she loves. She succeeds in saving him, but cannot hide the part she has played. A number of terrible calamities follow, and, unable to bear the agony, she takes her own life.

The name part is one that Florence Stone should play well, and doubtless her many admirers will not be disappointed in her work this week. Miss Stone has achieved a very large measure of popularity in the two weeks she

has played to Burbank audiences. Her success is unquestioned. The sale of seats for "Fedora" has been the best of the preceding weeks. At this rate Manager Morosco will be obliged to enlarge his theater in order to accommodate the enthusiastic crowds.

Orpheum.
The Orpheum management promises one of the finest vaudeville bills for this week that the people of Los Angeles have ever seen.

Two vaudeville combinations are given first place on the bill, or rather two acts, divide the stellar honors. The Molasso-Salvaggi troupe of French dancers, constituting the latest importation of European vaudeville talent made for the Orpheum people, and Alexandra Dagmar billed as the "most stunning woman in vaudeville," are jointly head-liners of the program.

The French dancers number four, and this is their first tour of America. So well they received in San Francisco that their stay was extended to three weeks. The dancing of this quartette of Parisians is peculiar, but it has been described as the acme of grace. Nothing similar to it has been exhibited on the Orpheum stage before.

Miss Dagmar is a singer as well as a woman of statuesque beauty. Her face and form have been the inspiration of some of London's most famous painters and sculptors. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kelsey, starring artists from the ranks of the so-called "legitimate," will make their debut in this city tomorrow night in a clever comedy drama entitled "In Trust." The piece and the people have served as headliners of the finest vaudeville theaters in New York and Boston, and this is sufficient guarantee of their merits. A delightful farrow of fun and fancy is promised as the contribution of Oscar Sisson and Esther Wallace. Dancing, singing and mirth form their act.

The remainder of the entertainment will be given by the Standard Four, a quartette of colored singers and comedians; Stanton and Modena in a new comedy; Amelia in new dances; and the biograph with new views.

Chutes.
Chutes Park is the family playground of Los Angeles. There is always

a large crowd there enjoying the beauties and the entertainments provided by the up-to-date management. Sports there are boxing, shooting and baseball; pony tracks for those who enjoy riding and merry-go-rounds for those who enjoy pretentious rides.

Today's programme is a good one. A carefully-selected number of views has been secured from the Vitaseco Company, and a series of moving pictures will be shown, representing battle scenes from the Orient and from Africa, military parades from all hemispheres, pastoral scenes from the country, city views, monster parades, etc. The Chutes Orchestra has an excellent programme to present. Capt. Paul Bowers and Prof. Babe will give their celebrated aquatic sport act, which consists of walking and fencing on the water. Capt. Paul Boynton's invasion of water shoes has been reproduced, and the shoes are used by these artists, who give three fencing bouts with Scotch fencing poles, and three bouts or fights with rubber balloons. The act is laughable and entertaining to a degree. The Cabaret de la Mort still continues to present its mystifying illusion. Harmon, the high diver, will present some fancy diving from the trapeze. The programme will conclude with the playing of the electric fountain and general illumination of the grounds.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.
James Neill Booklet.

A charming souvenir of the James Neill Company, now playing at the California Theater, San Francisco, has just come to hand by courtesy of the assistant stage manager, E. Gardner Jones. It is an illustrated booklet describing the tours of the company from 1895 to 1902. It also contains pictures of Mr. Neill and the leading members of his company on various pleasure excursions through California. The pictures are excellent and the faces of these favorite players are easily recognizable.

Ludicrous, if not Sad.
William Winter, the distinguished New York critic, writes thus of the prospective theatrical season:

"The extent of the beginning of the new dramatic season, are not auspicious. The actors of the period with few exceptions are persons of commonplace talent; the standard of public taste is low; and the stage is, for the most part, in bad shape. The most attractive of the new plays are 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'The Taming of the Shrew.' The latter is a revival of Shakespeare, Henry Irving's repertoire, of course, includes 'The Merchant of Venice,' and this public will see again the best Shylock of the age. Mr. Maclean also kindly plays Shylock, with Miss Odette Tyler as Portia. 'The Taming of the Shrew' will be played by Mr. Robert Mantell; and so, it is intimated, will Mr. Forbes-Robertson; the Dane, at any rate, will not be long before he is seen in 'The Taming of the Shrew.' The latter has been planned by several companies, and it is hoped that Miss Rebecca, who is in excellent health, notwithstanding newspaper misrepresentation, will include incomparable Katherine in her repertoire for the new season."

Kyle Bellow.
The date of the initial presentation of Miss Harriet Ford's superb dramatization of "A Gentleman of France," in which that distinguished actor, Kyle Bellow, is to inaugurate his reappearance on an American stage, is now definitely fixed for Monday evening, November 4, at the Grand Opera-house, Chicago. This will be one of the productions of the season, and really one of the most promising. Liebler & Co. have offered for the leading female part, and the cast and production will be up to the requirements, in the fullest sense of the word. If "A Gentleman of France" does not prove a revelation, then all speculation and prediction will prove misleading.

Sir Henry Irving's Route.
After a three weeks' engagement at the Knickerbocker Theater, opening October 21, Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Mrs. John Hare, and the Magdalen, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Springfield, Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven and Harlem in the order named, the tour ending March 21.

Helps for Stars.
At Pleasure Bay a tobacco manufacturer or seller or drummer or something was talking about the new cigar. "Bonnie Maginn," which picture, however, does not bear her name on the reverse poster.

"I said that the great Italian actress, Tina Lorenza, was married to Falconi, an Italian actor."

Jacob Adler, the Yiddish actor, presented the Jewish "King Lear" at the Standard Theater, London, July 29.

Adele Sandrock and her company from Vienna will tour the principal cities of Holland the coming season.

George Droscher has been engaged as stage manager at the Kon. Schauspielhaus, Berlin.

"Les Compagnons," by Devere, will have its initial production at the Theatre de la Renaissance, Paris.

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representative, Joseph Smith, in London, and the contracts were signed after a person, in view of the great success in Florence. Mr. Tyler states that he knows nothing of the reported arrangement with Pannunzio to accompany Duse to this country. His contract is solely for the appearance of Duse and her company.

Tyler secured from Hall Caine the right to produce a dramatization of his latest novel, "The Eternal City," from Mr. Humphrey Ward a play made by her from her novel, "Eleonor." He also entered into other negotiations, details of which are not made public.

Both Mr. Tyler and Mr. Connor enjoyed the trip very much. They were pleasantly entertained by many friends, including F. Marion Crawford, Israel Zangwill and Hall Caine.

Camille at Reno.
Rose Eyling writes an amusing account of her appearance in Reno many years ago in "Camille," with specially furnished local support. The play was given by the Reno company, and the success was a triumph.

Of the performance, the scenes, the properties, the costumes, no amount of description would do justice to all any one of them.

The supper table was a study at once of simplicity of detail and ingenuity of resource. The operetta was a study in the art of the stage, and the scenery was a study in the art of the stage.

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tober 1. Leon Mayer will, as formerly, be the business manager of both companies.

Oiga Netherese is slowly regaining her health in London and will not play in this country next season. She is offering from a nervous complaint and not from cancer, as first reported.

Al Lipman has been engaged by Louis Netherese to play Lord Mayfair, the leading character part in Sadie Martinelli's production of Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Marriage Game."

After considerable discussion it has been decided to call Maude Adams' latest new play for next season "Quality Street." Miss Adams is due to arrive in New York next Tuesday.

Charles Bowser returned yesterday to the East from Los Angeles to begin rehearsals for Myron B. Rice's "Whose Baby Are You?" in which he will be featured jointly with May Vokes.

Heleen Bertram is now reported on her way to London to inspect a comic opera, and if it suits, she will secure the rights for this country, and go out as the star of the company.

Cecilia Loftus used the work without success, in the varieties, under the title of "The Vivandiers." It is now said that it will be elaborated into three acts, with De Wolf Hopper in view for the principal role, and used by that comedian for a tour after the expiration of his contract with the Weber and Fields organization.

Exit Allee.
The Williams and Perley Opera Company, formerly the Allee Opera Company, will not open its tour until about the middle of the season. Manager Frank L. Perley states that the uncertainty about the music company would return blocked his plans for the new opera by Smith and Herbert. The writing of the opera was delayed, and it will not be ready for some time. In the mean time, Mr. Perley holds the company under contract to appear in the city.

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"Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Il Trovatore," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," and two new works for which negotiations are now in progress.

Fables in Opera.
George Ade, whose "Fables in Slang" and other writings have made him famous, has written a comic opera which has been accepted for production by Mr. Savage, manager of the Castle Square company. The name has not yet been fully determined, although "The Sultan of Sulu" is among the possibilities. The opera was accepted only after a very careful rehearsal of words and music, and the presumption that it is a work of unusual originality and humor is quite reasonable.

New Old Opera.
Grant Stewart wrote the libretto and John Sebastian Hill the music of a one-act opera, "A Soldier of France," which The Lambs produced for a single performance. The opera was written by Cecelia Loftus used the work without success, in the varieties, under the title of "The Vivandiers." It is now said that it will be elaborated into three acts, with De Wolf Hopper in view for the principal role, and used by that comedian for a tour after the expiration of his contract with the Weber and Fields organization.

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gave a breakfast for the company. An egg was set before him, and he being broken, and two new works for which negotiations are now in progress.

The "Chimes" at Monte Carlo.
The "Chimes of Monte Carlo" will be performed at the Casino de Monte Carlo, which the original production of the Cloches de Corneville. Accommodations for the company will be made, and the performance will be on September 15.

Mascagni and Puccini.
Pietro Mascagni has his next opera with an American concert company. Puccini is to remain in the city, and the opera will be produced by Belasco's Buttery.

Swedish Opera.
The new Swedish "Amelia Mora," the opera by Max Perley, has been given its initial performance at the Garden Opera Company.

American Divas.
Lilli Lehmann has an American concert company. Lillian Norda is an American tour.

Sousa.
Sousa will take his company for a season at the city.

American Tanager.
Albert Gerard has an American concert company. Lillian Norda is an American tour.

American Notes.
Helen Lord has an American concert company. Lillian Norda is an American tour.

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BLUE PENCIL PRICE SALE



The Broadway Department Store

CONTINUATION OF BLUE PENCIL PRICE SALE.

Brick masons and carpenters are still crowding us. The dirt and dust incidental to tearing down and rebuilding threatens our finest merchandise. Our chief has rearranged, revised and still further reduced. His orders are imperative—"Forget cost and profit; get rid of all the merchandise possible; don't figure the loss, it means future gain." New goods we thought exempt have been blue-penciled for this week's business. We are making the greatest price concessions in the history of this busy store—that means the greatest in the history of Los Angeles.

Handsome Collar Tops 10c

Tab collar tops, white or ecru, nicely embroidered; some lace trimmed; worth fully a half more. Blue pencil price, each, 10c.

25c Silk Velling 19c

Plain or fancy mesh, some dotted, all colors in the lot; regular price 35c. Blue pencil price, per yard, 19c.

Boys' 50c Waists 19c

We bought just an even hundred dozen Boys' Shirt Waists. The entire stock of a noted manufacturer who was anxious to close the season's business. They are all regular 50c waists, in fact better than some stores sell for that figure. We bought them at a very low figure and will sell them the same. Priced with blue pencil while they last, each 19c.

\$1.43 For Men's Black Cheviot Pants worth \$2.

Good grade black cheviot, finished with French waistbands; well shaped; warranted not to rip all time. Sold by extensive dealers at \$1.43. Blue Pencil Price, per pair, \$1.43.

Blue Pencil Prices.



Summer Skirts

White pique skirts, full flaring flounce, headed with one-inch insertion, deep hem; a finely tailored, perfect hanging skirt; well worth \$2.00. Blue Pencil price, each, \$1.00.

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\$1.98 For Fine Linen Skirts Worth \$3.00

Made with fine linen, two wide ruffles around flounce headed with white bands, finely tailored. A perfect hanging skirt. Well worth \$3. Blue Pencil price, \$1.98.

\$1 For Women's Summer Suits Worth \$3

Ready to wear suits, in fancy lawn and percales, desirable colors, some suits with plain waists, others with sailor effect, some blue white ducks in this lot, with rooster jackets. The quantity is limited so come early if you want one. They are well worth \$3.00; Blue Pencil price, \$1.00.

Bathing Suits Blue Penciled

Girls' \$2.25 Bathing Suits at..... \$1.39
Girls' \$2.75 Bathing Suits at..... \$1.69
Girls' \$3.00 Bathing Suits at..... \$1.98
Women's \$4.00 Bathing Suits at..... \$2.48

Bathing Caps, Too

15c Fine Rubber Caps at..... 9c
25c Fancy Striped Caps at..... 12c
40c Caps, Changeable Shades..... 23c
75c Rubber Diving Caps at..... 49c

Domestic Drops in Blue.

DOTTED 30 pieces, 28 inches wide, nearly all the leading shades 10c

SWISS Has been sold all the season at 15c. Our Blue Pencil Price 10c

COLORS 48 pieces of the famous Iron Cross percales, figures and stripes, 4c

PERCALES handsome colorings; they sell regularly at 8 1-3c. Our 4c

Blue Pencil Price, per yard..... 4c

DOMET A small lot of 17 pieces of this very useful material; it's a fair 4c

FLANNEL quality, with good soft fleece; a nice cream color; it sells 4c

regularly at 7 1/2c. Blue Pencil Price per yard..... 4c

TURKISH Unbleached, 18 inches wide, only 10 pieces in the lot. It has 7c

TOWELING a firm, heavy nap; is a splendid value at the regular 7c

price, 12 1/2c per yd. Blue Pencil Price, while it lasts, per yard..... 7c

TABLE Bleached, 58 inches wide, handsome patterns, a good grade 31c

DAMASK of linen damask that sells regularly at 50c; there's only 22 31c

pieces in the lot; we've attached the Blue Pencil Price, per yard..... 31c

BLEACHED 70 inches wide, of pure linen, very desirable patterns, good 49c

DAMASK round thread, evenly woven, 18 pieces in this lot; they 49c

will soon be sold; regular price, 75c; Blue Pencil Price, per yard..... 49c

UNBLEACHED 40 pieces 60-inch unbleached table damask, a strong, ser- 27c

DAMASK viceable table linen that is well worth 45c; quantity 27c

is limited; we'll sell it out rather than move it. Blue Pencil Price..... 27c

CORDED 13 pieces corded pique in pink and blue, extra heavy qual- 10c

ity, very handsome shades; sold at 25c. Blue Pencil Price, yd..... 10c

PIQUE..... 10c

Linings French haircloth, gray or black, 34 inches wide; 29c

worth 50c. Blue Pencil price, per yard, 29c

Silk moorin, for skirts, light 69c

weight, very durable, light or dark colors, Moire effect, 69c

Fancy striped skirtings, plain colors, and black 9c

and white skirts, full 36 inches wide; 9c

splendid value at 15c. Blue Pencil price, per yard, 9c

Black linen canvas, full width; a grade 8c

that sells regularly at 15c. Blue Pencil price, per yard, 8c

Sole agents for STANDARD PATTERNS.

They are accurate and reliable; have seam allowance.

WE DICTATE PRICES.

\$1.98 For Boys' Blouse Suits Worth \$2.50

The materials in these suits are blue and black chevrons. They are made with large sailor collars and shield, handsomely embroidered with colored silk; they have four-hand tie to match. Handsome, durable suits for boys from 4 to 10 years; splendid value at \$2.50. Blue pencil price, per suit, \$1.98.

\$1.69 for Boys Suits Worth \$2.50

Here's a line of new fall goods that arrived ahead of time. We had to receive the goods before we had space in which to handle them. We have attached a price which will clean them out in a hurry and save us the trouble of moving them into our new quarters. There are double-breasted sack suits for boys from 9 to 15, and vestee suits for little men from 3 to 8 years. They are made of handsome fancy chevrons in neat colors, strongly sewn, substantially finished. They are splendid values at \$2.50; priced with Blue Pencil, suit, \$1.69.

50c for Boys' Corduroy Pants Worth 75c

Extra strong corduroy; the manufacturers authorize us to guarantee them not to rip. In case they do rip we will replace them with a new pair free of charge. Cut good full slims for boys from 4 to 15 years; one of our special at, per pair, 50c.



5c for Men's Hose Supporters Worth 12 1/2c

Made of good elastic webbing, fancy check and stripes, good catches; cheap at 12 1/2c. Blue Pencil price, per pair, 5c.

25c for Men's Driving Gloves Worth 50c

A well sewn, fancy stitched glove, made of good grade lamb skin, finished with patent snap fasteners; an unusual value at 50c. Blue Pencil price, per pair 25c.

98c for Men's Wool Sweaters Worth \$1.50

Good grade all-wool sweaters in navy blue maroon and tan shades, finished with roll collars, well shaped; well worth \$1.50. Blue Pencil price, 98c.

48c for Men's Striped Underwear worth 75c

Shirts and drawers, of fancy striped French balbrigan, silk finished, covered seams, good pearl buttons, all sizes; good value at 75c. Blue Pencil price, per garment, 48c.

89c for Men's Golf Shirts Worth \$1.25

Made of extra grade madras cloth, in new colors and patterns, cut good full sizes, perfect fitting, detachable cuffs; splendid value at \$1.25. Blue Pencil price, each, 89c.

BLUE PENCIL PRICE SALE



15c Embroideries 10c

Fine cambric and muslin embroidery, open or closed patterns; floral or scroll designs; widths up to 2 1/2 inches. Blue pencil price, 15c.

50c Beading Collars 35c

Women's collars, made of six rows of beading, laced with baby ribbon, large ruffles at the back; worth 50c; Blue pencil price, 35c.

Men's 50c Neckwear 25c

This season's newest silks in all the desirable colors made up in the regular shapes, including bow ties, King Edward, and Butterfly. These are the best 50c ties made and are equal to what are sold by many furnishing goods dealers. Blue Pencil price, Monday only, each 25c.

\$1.25 Light Weight Wool Underwear

Two thread, open-weight, wool underwear in light colors, made up in the regular shapes, including bow ties, King Edward, and Butterfly. These are the best 50c ties made and are equal to what are sold by many furnishing goods dealers. Blue Pencil price, Monday only, each 25c.

Unprecedented Shoe Values.



Women's street shoes, of fine vici kid, new shapes round toes, patent leather tips, hand welted double extension soles, full Scotch edge, military heels; equal to the average \$3.50 shoe; all sizes, all \$2.50

Blue pencil price, per pair..... \$2.50

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Blue pencil price, per pair..... \$2.50



Still Further Reductions

Women's Furnishings.

Women's vests, fine quality jersey ribbed, pure white, high neck and long sleeve, silk drawing in neck, pearl buttons; all sizes; worth 25c. Blue Pencil price, each, 25c.

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Blue Pencil price, each, 25c.

Dress Goods and Silk Section.

FANCY Corded striped and figured taffeta silks for waist and 10c

TAFFETAS mines; dark or light shades; in grays, rose, violet, 10c

crimson, jasper; also black or white. A splendid value at 7 1/2c; 10c

Blue Pencil Price, per yard..... 10c

BLACK A pure silk black taffeta, 27 inches wide, heavy quality, 12 1/2c

TAFFETAS lustrous. For skirts, waists and trimmings; well 89c

AUGUST 18, 1901.

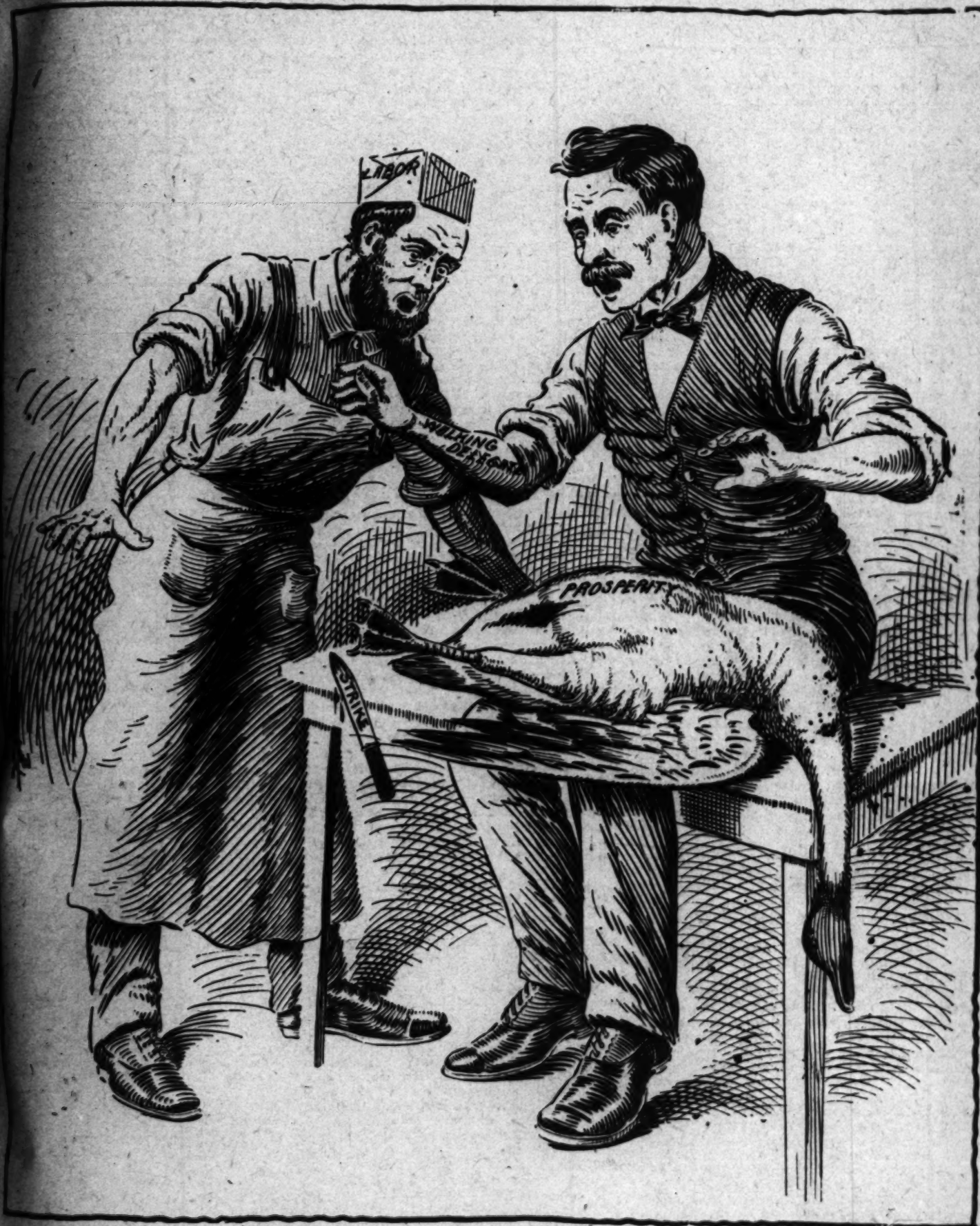
WEEKLY PRICE SALE.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

AUGUST 18, 1901.

PRICE PER YEAR...\$2.50
SINGLE COPY...5 CENTS

A FATAL STEP.



Killing the goose that laid the golden egg of daily wages.

series 10c.
each embroidery, open
work or scroll designs;
Blue pencil price, 10c.
Collars 35c.
of six rows of beading
large tassels at the
small price, 35c.

Neckwear 25c.

In all the desirable colors
shades, including Imperial
and Butterfly shades.
made and are equal to
existing goods dealers in
today only, each 25c.

Wool Underwear 35c.

underwear in light golden
to 14. Splendid values at 35c.

Reductions.

are white.
25c

49c

with 35c

embroidery
at 35c.

with 65c

Valenciennes lace, six rows
tall fronts; cheap at 65c.

worth 75c.

a wide hemstitched collar,
small price, 49c.

worth \$1.50.

trimmed with tucks, made
with tucks, made
small price, \$1.10.

Encircled.

one for collars, in
blue or white. Blue
dots, per yard..... 5c

of eyes, awas-bill or
black or white, worth 35c
small price, per card..... 1c

belts, tucked or corded
elastic; handsome
new shapes. Blue
dots, each..... 25c

ction.

or waist and trim-
rose, violet, castor,
at 75c; 48c

heavy quality, very
good; well 69c

extra heavy weight;
with \$1.39

at a handsome
our 49c

hirts and tailor 73c

Price, per yard.

material for waists and
\$1.10; 75c

backs, plain woven

75c

our 49c

hirts and tailor 73c

Price, per yard.

material for waists and
\$1.10; 75c

backs, plain woven

75c

4. Editorial Page: Paragraphs.
7. Railway Washouts Repaired.
8. The World's Workers.

War on "spooks" continues at San
Diego.... Monrovia fruit growers mak-
ing no complaints against shippers.
Religious conventions close at Long
Beach.

speedy termination. A number of ad-
dresses were made, and much interest
was manifested in the proceedings.
The practical result of the meeting
was the adoption of the following

Every Sunday - Open Air Concerts.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers,
Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Los Angeles
Sunday Times**

The whole world will learn with regret that the Tung Li Yamen has been retired. No sooner do we become acquainted with Chinese ways than we have to learn it all over again.—[Atlanta Constitution.

The leaders of ethical thought assert that society must cooperate in the new advance, and abandon its trivial, luxurious and materialistic living. It may help to send the blessing of civilization into dark places, even into the alleys of its native cities. A tithe of its energy spent in the distribution of books and newspapers, on lonely plantations and ranches, where souls lack daily bread, would be like the white-winged messengers from

The answer to hostile factions is in the long ago, when Christenages said to kings, "Sirs, ye are brethern." Still to the world is addressed that pleading enthusiasm, "Me." Whatever the occupation, every man of this land may help to rouse the spirit of reconciliation, and forgiveness. Compensations of today, keenly sensitized, may influence work. The adjustment of mind and hand for power for good is the climax of the progress of growth should be the lesson nationalism under the tricolor.

With regard to Prof. Koch's new ideas on them, they bid fair to have a hard time between those who knew them all before, and the doctors who deny them now.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Summer crowned and gay with
Harvest fed, yet making room
For tireless growth to walk her
Where'er the year's glad footsteps

August, 1901.

Blue Pencil Price, per yard

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. By Frank G. Carpenter.

A TRIP TO GERMAN NEW GUINEA, THE COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES OF GERMANY'S ISLAND EMPIRES OF THE PACIFIC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GERMANY is rapidly spotting this part of the Pacific with her possessions. She is giving new names to her distant properties, so that one will soon find a Thesaurus dictionary to know where he is. Just north of Torres Strait on the other side of British New Guinea is Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. This is the German portion of New Guinea, the largest island of the world. The great collection of islands to the eastward which were once known as the New Britain archipelago, is now the Bismarck archipelago, and instead of New Britain and New Ireland, we have Neu Pommern and Neu Mecklenburg. The Germans now own the Admiralty Islands. They have long owned the Marshall Islands, and in 1899 they bought the Carolines, the Philippines and the Ladrones of Spain for something like \$25,000,000. They would have included Guam in the bargain, but we got possession of it in our settlement of the Spanish-American war, and they are still a part of the United States. All the islands I mentioned are now governed in connection with Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and altogether they form what is called Germany's colonial island empire of the Pacific.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.

Let me first give some new information about Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The country is almost unknown and a great part of it is yet unexplored. The Germans have sent expeditions and surveying expeditions scattered here and there over it, but the interior will long remain unknown by white men. The country is better known in German New Guinea. It forms the northeastern corner of that island, having been under the rule of the Germans for the past seventeen years. Up until 1899 the government was in the hands of the German New Guinea Company, but the administration was taken over by the imperial government two years ago and all

appointments now come from the Emperor himself. The material developments are all still in the hands of the New Guinea Company, which controls the trade not only of the mainland, but of the islands, and which has steam and sailing vessels moving from port to port.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land proper is about one-third as large as the whole German empire and its German population is just fifty-three souls. It has in addition to these about 110,000 natives and five other Europeans, so you can see that the land is by no means overcrowded. The seats of government at present are the town of Stephenson on Astrolabe Bay, and Herbertshoek on the island of Neu Pommern.

Resources of the Colony.

Not far back of Astrolabe Bay are the Bismarck Mountains, which are now being prospected for gold, and that so successfully that mines have recently been opened, although I am unable to say anything as to the output. Coconut groves to the extent of 36,000 trees have been set out, and there are also plantations of coffee, cotton, tobacco and rubber.

One of the best parts of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land is at the southeast, off Huon gulf. Here there is a good harbor, and the country is said to be well populated. The land is wooded along the coast, but farther back it consists of rolling plains, which are dotted with trees and are as green as an English park. The New Guinea Company has a station here, and the natives raise horses and cattle.

Some of the land is irrigated by the natives, who use tubes of bamboo to carry the water from one level to another, and to distribute it over their little fields. They are natural farmers, and grow yams, sweet potatoes and bananas, and of late Indian corn. A great deal of the work is done by the women, although both women and men work on the plantations of the New Guinea Company.

The best products so far have been cotton and tobacco. There are several cotton plantations about Astrolabe Bay, one of which, near Konstantinshafen, recently produced 13,000 pounds of cotton from twenty-five acres, or an average of 520 pounds per acre. The wages paid on the plantations range from \$1 to \$2.50 per month. The best workmen come from the islands of the

Bismarck archipelago, and the New Guinea Company is using some imported labor from there. There are plantations also in the archipelago itself, the largest being in Neu Pommern, where one man has 500 acres in coffee and cotton, and where the Hamburg Plantation Company is said to be growing coffee successfully.

Queer Subjects of the Kaiser.

The German Emperor has some rare birds in his colonial aviary of the Pacific. The natives of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land are, if anything, wilder and more savage than those of British New Guinea. There are thousands of them who go naked save for a breech cloth of bark woven for the men and a short petticoat of woven grass for the women. Along the extreme northern coast there are some tribes who go entirely naked, with the exception of a shell necklace and a few bird of paradise feathers which they stick in their hair. Some tribes paint themselves in stripes of white, red, yellow and black, and some scar themselves with flints and also by burning scars, as the Japanese burn themselves with the moxa.

I have photographs of native houses recently taken in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. Many families live together, and many of the houses are of enormous size. They are frequently built upon piles, a platform of poles being first constructed, a skeleton framework built upon this and mats of woven leaf or grass fastened to it. The mats are so arranged that they can be raised or lowered so as to keep out the mosquitoes and flies, which are exceedingly bad. In other parts there are houses built in trees, in which the people retreat in times of danger.

War and Cannibalism.

The different tribes are frequently at war with one another, and the missionaries tell me that they have a system of vendetta which goes on between tribes and villages often lasting for years. Cannibalism exists in some localities, though not to a great extent. The British have observed it among the people along the Gulf of Papua, and it is also found in Northern New Guinea. The ordinary food of the natives is about the same as that of the Samoan Islands, their chief diet being yams, taro and bananas. In German New Guinea, strangely enough, the natives are natural beer drinkers.



and go far in changing the
literate thought. The vital
society shall abandon the
in a working unity for the
of the present ideals.

Still factions is the exhortation
Christendom said to the
brethren." Still to the heart of
that pleading entreaty, "Come
occupation, every man or
to rouse the spirit of brother
forgiveness. Compassionate
sensitized, may influence
of mind and body to its
the climax of the individual
should be the lesson of the
tricolor.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is proved that the great
as it was. One comes from
to say Yankees are getting
an ear porters, who from the
going to ask railroad compa
World.

It was hardly any straits
not voyage across the ocean
business in consequence of
the promises to be the most
—(Boston Globe.

They are agreeing with
women are going to heaven
here. None of the clergy
as to how long the women
go to heaven if the men
Express.

corn famine, great indur
ment in the stock market,
a steady footing and
the case a year ago,
that the business failure
in number by almost
in aggregate amount than
—(Philadelphia Ledger.

now described as hunting
is less noble and imma
tain lion. But the selection
one on earth will object
with extinction.—(Washing
news from London is that
carriage with a coachman
the Anglomaniacs on this
from the uncertainty of
to indulge in the luxury of
American.

Koch's new ideas on tobacco
a hard time between the
ature, and the doctors who
St. Louis Dispatch.

IN THE PARK.

tree lifts its head,
leafy branches spread,
leaves over all
a mantle fall.

In the shade
ling branches made,
the wild bees' hum,
serdies do come,

winged blossoms fair,
golden depths of air,
spring leaves breathe low,
come and go.

as at my feet,
of fragrance sweet,
ing all the air
me everywhere,

do I hear,
my inner ear,
ling water's flow,
leaves come and go.

Nature's quiet smile,
dances all the while,
the beat of the day
in its silver spray.

gleam and glow;
as white as snow,
violet canna's flame
the emerald plain,

lies cool, and we
brows beauty see;
cheeks and lips,
her finger tips.

is full of balm,
and unbroken calm,
tempests beat
pathway of her feet.

in park I dream,
gentle charms are seen;
her arms I lie,
ward to the sky.

of days now here,
a soft atmosphere,
s that are to be,
golden year I see,

med and gay with bloom,
yet making room
growth to walk her way,
year's glad footsteps stray.

ELIZA A. J.

CONTINENTAL AQUARIUM.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS A INSTITUTION.

The University of Pennsylvania is the only institution to possess an aquarium in which water animals can live and be connected with the vivarium, and besides containing the best conditions conducive to the life of the animals. A great many experiments have been made by the University of Pennsylvania, and other institutions, including the problem of preserving the life of the animals, and attempts to manufacture the same, or been only temporarily successful. The University of Pennsylvania has made an attempt made.

The experiment is due to the efforts of the Biological Department, which was accomplished in a very short time. The aquarium is situated on the Delaware breakwater in connection with the University. The water is here put into a large tank, and from there it is run into the various tanks. The fish and other forms of life are kept up and a constant process is kept up and a constant air is secured by a pump which runs outside with the help of a novelty. In one part of the tank, the sand beach, where the fish make their home. From the sand, the water gradually deepens, until it is on a small scale, the same very form of ocean vegetation, and many kinds of coral.

A growing coral island is seen in the progress of its growth can be seen. On the bottom of the tank, the oysters and sea urchins are in their native haunts. The aquarium contains the same consists of miniature lake and same difficulty in preserving the same in attempting to preserve the same every variety of fresh-water lake flows a small river, and a miniature forest, with trees and water is filled with the fishes, and many kinds of sea plants. The aquarium is a vivarium of land and water animals, and of snakes. A particularly interesting feature is the small alligators which are kept for experimental purposes. They are kept in their environment, and they come, and, as a result, the section are several cages of the aquarium and vivarium. The Biological Department is to perform the actual experiments.

has been growing for several years, and its kind in the world has been made to secure the same. The aquarium is a vivarium of land and water animals, and of snakes. A particularly interesting feature is the small alligators which are kept for experimental purposes. They are kept in their environment, and they come, and, as a result, the section are several cages of the aquarium and vivarium. The Biological Department is to perform the actual experiments.

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A TRIP TO RUSSIA.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

By a Special Contributor.

There is no country in the world so much a "terra incognita" as the far-off Empire of Russia, with its millions of inhabitants and an area much larger than our own great country, the United States.

The American newspaper readers had lately quite an opportunity to make themselves a little more acquainted with the domain of the Czar of all Russia, on account of our commercial relations and difficulties with that country, but those who ever had a chance to visit Russia are very scarce.

Now in Germany and in Austria, whose boundary separated a great distance along those of Russia, you may hear an astonished exclamation if you announce your intention to make a trip to Russia, as if you were proposing to fly up in a balloon to the moon, or some other largely body.

Some time ago, spending a year in traveling in Europe, I paid a visit to Russia, following the invitation of my relatives in St. Petersburg; but before being able to do this, I had to overcome a number of difficulties in obtaining the permission to pass the frontier of this isolated and half Asiatic country.

When I arrived in Berlin, that beautiful capital of the German Empire, I went at once to the Russian Consulate, a count of 5—off, to have my passport prepared with his visa, this passport bearing the signature of Count S. Bismarck, our great statesman, at that time Secretary of State.

Although the passports of myself and wife were in good order, the Russian official, a very polite gentleman, sitting in an arm chair and smoking a cigarette, informed me to my great surprise, that we could not go to Russia before some formalities had been attended to.

"What have I to do, sir?" I inquired, accepting the challenge offered to me.

"First, you must have your passports viséed by your own Consul; second, you have to prove to me that you, as well as your wife, are Christians, and also that the parents of both of you were born of Christian parents."

I told the official that it was not the custom of American citizens to carry around certificates of creed, and that I should not be able to procure such documents at short notice, but he could take my word as a gentleman that we as well as our parents, grandparents, and ancestors for generations back, were and had been Christians.

The Consul smiled, and taking a glance at my wife and myself, remarked that he personally did not doubt my word, but—as he stated in classical English—"law is law, and if you cannot produce the required certificate, it will be impossible for you to visit St. Petersburg."

I met the Count, who never stopped puffing his cigar of fragrant Russian tobacco, as if this were a part of his official duties, said he was willing to accept an affidavit, sworn to before our Consul General, affirming my statement that we were full-blooded Christians, and he would then provide our passports with his visa.

The reason for this very strange demand was an Imperial "ukase," prohibiting members of the Hebrew race from entering lands of the autocratic Czar. This ukase is still in force. We therefore drove in a droshka, a Hackney cab, to our Consul General, the Hon. Geo. H. Murphy, after hearing my case, furnished me with written materials. Shortly after I presented to him my affidavit, in which he affixed his signature and official seal, remarking: "Seven dollars and fifty cents."

The Russian Consul found everything O. K., and issued me only 1 rouble and 65 kopecks (about 80 cents) for his visa in Russian hieroglyphs.

Now, at last, off for St. Petersburg. We were staying at the Continental Hotel in Berlin, well-known to American travelers, near the "Friedrich-Strasse-Bahnhof," the railroad station, whence our train was to start for St. Petersburg at 11 p.m. It was the last day of November, and so we had the opportunity of wishing each other "a happy New Year and many happy returns," in the railroad train, which rolled along at forty miles an hour eastward to Koenigsberg, in Eastern Prussia, and from there to the German frontier station, Eydtkuhnen, which we reached the next day in the afternoon. When we left Berlin it was raining in torrents, but here we found the ground covered with snow a foot deep and the temperature 15 deg. below zero.

The next station across the line, which is formed by a small creek, is Wyrballen, a little, miserable-looking town of a very strange appearance, which contrasted very much with the neatness and cleanliness of Eydtkuhnen. This small German city we left behind us with a strange feeling of loneliness, which was not lessened by the sudden entrance into our sleeping car of a policeman with great moustaches, and well armed with a revolver, demanding in a coarse manner our passports.

When the train stopped, received by a number of other policemen, Customs and green-coated customhouse officials, all armed to the teeth, as if a war had broken out. These led the passengers to a dreary-looking hall, where the luggage was locked behind us. A little while after, the passengers were brought in and lined up along a railing. The higher officials had busied themselves with the examination of passports, and called up the names of the passengers, who had to deliver their trunk keys, to the custom officers an opportunity to satisfy themselves that there were no dutiable goods contained in them.

When my name was called, I was asked in good English for what purpose I was going to Russia.

"I am going on a visit to relatives in St. Petersburg."

"Americans, too?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well," answered the gentleman, nodding at the inspector. The latter, having vainly tried to open the patent lock of our American trunk, this was not searched at all, but simply marked as having been viséed.

I was very much surprised at this discretion, seeing how unceremoniously many of the other travelers were treated, and that their trunks were searched to the bottom.

The trunks of an aristocratic-looking and handsomely-dressed lady were emptied and the contents, consisting of a large collection of the finest wearing apparel, were mercifully scattered on the floor, no doubt in the hope of finding some dutiable lace, silks and other articles of the sort, which are smuggled in frequently by ladies at the risk of being locked up and of paying a heavy penalty besides. The lady in question became very indignant when she saw her elegant dresses, underwear, Parisian shoes and all the other more or less intimate articles de mode in the hands of the green-coats, who, with a nonchalant air, did not pay any attention to the lively protestations of their fair countrywoman, a princess, who traveled with a chambermaid and two male servants in livery.

The Russian officials, like the Turks, are always ready "to shake hands" with you, especially if the hand of the other fellow contains some currency or a folded paper, known here under the name of greenback.

Some of the experienced travelers who were treated with courtesy, had, no doubt, shaken hands with the custom officials, but I had no reason or chance to do so, as we had no dutiable goods with us.

I found out afterwards that Americans are generally treated with great consideration in Russia, and during my four months' sojourn in that country, it was my experience that many doors were open to us because of our nationality, which otherwise would have remained closed. Our passports had been stamped with the double-eagle seal of the Imperial Russian police of Wyrballen, and after the doors of the inspection hall were opened again, we entered the restaurant of the station, a large, well-furnished room, with a buffet which reminded me of the bars of our finer saloons, but which was richly equipped with all kinds of eatables, mostly of Russian type.

We had an excellent dinner, consisting of a genuine Russian vegetable soup, fish in jelly, reindeer roast, potatoes, called "pirog," filled with cabbage, eggs, etc., a sweet dish, cheese and delicious tea, prepared in a samovar. This sumptuous repast was preceded by a "sakuski," a praeludium, consisting of sardines, sardelles, caviar, and hard eggs, cut in two, sufficient to satisfy even a very hungry man in countries of a milder climate. But in Russia, with that fearful cold weather in winter, you may eat three-times as much without the danger of indigestion.

And for this splendid dinner, including a pint of Crimean claret, I paid only 1 rouble apiece (50 cents, American money,) with the usual tip of 30 kopecks (10 cents) to the waiter.

After a while the train was ready to start for St. Petersburg. It consisted of a large engine, heated with wood, and coaches of first, second and third-class, according to the means of the travelers. Our first-class coach had, like our compartment cars in the East, entrances at each end, a narrow passageway leading to the different coupées, each one provided with a glass door and two sofa-like seats, with cushions, covered with red velvet. Near the double window hung a small table over the glass door, a lantern with a candle, producing such a dim light that we had to place another candle upon the little table, to enable us to read and write, eat and drink more comfortably. Following the advice of my brother-in-law in St. Petersburg, president of an Anglo-American oil company, I shook hands with the conductor, a man dressed all over in fur, with top boots, and in doing so let a nicely-folded paper rouble slip into his hand, which procedure was repeated in Wlne and Dunaburg, where the conductors changed.

Those good men of course spoke only Russian, but as I could pronounce a few sentences in that language, as an American learns in no time to order "ein stein" in a German barroom, we understood each other very well, and we got tea—Tschai—at every station where the train stopped at least five minutes, which happened about a dozen times.

We traversed those wide, poorly-settled and snow-covered plains, which reminded us of some of our Western States, during winter time, without any accidents and adventures, and, thanks to the roubles with which we tipped the conductors, our sleep was not disturbed by any other passengers, in which case I, as the gentleman of the party, would have had to sit up, as there were only two sleeping couches in the compartment.

A gendarme, a kind of a military policeman, could be seen at every station, walking along beside the train occasionally. He was armed, as usual, with a revolver and a saber, and as soon as the train started, he disappeared in the saloon connected with the railroad depot, to strengthen himself with a glass of "vodka," Russian whisky, as some of his brother officers in other countries sometimes do.

We could see from our window occasionally bite lanterns over the doors of houses and huts in the towns we passed during the night. These were indications that these were barrel-houses, where the dirty Russians could get strong drinks. Every vodka shop is thus marked by a blue lamp, by order of the police, indicating, perhaps, in this symbolic way, that the man who is a habitual consumer of vodka will acquire a blue nose by degree.

The next morning, a gentleman in a long fur coat, boots and cap, made his appearance in our compartment at the station where we had taken our breakfast. He drove up to the depot in a troika, a sleigh, with coachman and footman in livery, shook hands with the conductor, and then entered our coupée, bowing right and left, and making some remarks in Russian which I took for an excuse for bothering us.

I answered very politely, "Nichtewo," which means nearly everything, and, as thus applied, "never mind,"

and when the gentleman in fur continued to talk Russian, taking a seat at my side, I shook my head and said once more, "Nichtewo," meaning this time "Don't understand Russian."

"Parlez vous Français, monsieur?"

"Oui, monsieur," was my reply.

And then the co-passenger, who introduced himself as a Polish count with an inexpressible name, engaged us in a friendly chat, and told us he was going to St. Petersburg and would be very glad to receive us there at his palace. We touched on nearly every subject of conversation, but never a word was said in regard to politics. When I told the count, in the course of our discourse, that I was an American citizen, although born in Germany, he pressed my hand and remarked in German, anxiously looking at the door of our coupée, "A happy and free country!"

Nothing else he said in this regard. Because it is a saying in Russia that "the walls have ears," and a Polish nobleman must be extremely careful not to express his political sentiments in too warm a manner.

The arrival in Gotschina, one of the many residence cities of the Czar, gave the count an opportunity to tell us secretly that the "Chief of the third division"—the Imperial Secret Service Department—was in our train returning from Paris and Berlin, where he was, no doubt, as the count carefully remarked, on business.

The much-feared man left his private car in Gotschina, and mounting an Imperial troika, drawn by three horses hitched side by side, with driver and footman in the Imperial scarlet livery, drove in a lively gait to the Imperial Palace, where the Emperor was residing at the time.

A couple of days after, I was told that a number of dangerous political plotters had been arrested quietly in St. Petersburg during the previous night, and were taken to the Schlusselburg, an island prison in Ladoga Lake.

The St. Petersburg newspapers reported this fact only two days after it happened, with just two lines! They are not allowed to publish such a "trifling item" with half a dozen headlines, for fear of exciting the good subjects of the Czar.

Three things in Russia are improper subjects for criticism: The Imperial family, the Imperial government, and the Russian church, of which the Czar is the head and highest dignitary.

Upon everything else the newspapers and the public in general may sharpen their wits. The "Duma," the City Council, for instance, may be raked over the coals by anybody, despite the fact that its members are serving for honor's sake, without any remuneration, and belong to the best class of citizens.

But here we are in St. Petersburg! It is 3 p.m., 39 deg. below zero, and the sky a leaden gray. Our relatives receive us at the depot, where the electric lights are burning already, and provide us with heavy fur cloaks, to save us from freezing to death in our American winter garments, driving in an open troika to their homes on Wasili Ostrow, one of the Newa islands upon which Peter the Great built his new capital nearly two hundred years ago.

AUGUST BROECKLIN.

ARCTIC VEGETATION.

THE ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT COMPENSATE FOR THE INADEQUATE WARMTH.

[British Geographical Journal:] Prof. J. Wiesner of Vienna University, who for some years has been engaged in researches on the requirements of plants in the matter of light, has come to the following conclusions with regard to the plants of the Arctic regions. The demonstration previously put forward by him with regard to low and middle latitudes, that with the increase of latitude the light requirement of plants also rises, has been shown, by observations made in Norway and at Advent Bay, Spitzbergen, 73.13 north latitude, to apply equally to sub-Arctic and Arctic regions. The reasons for this marked need of light are the low temperatures which prevail at the vegetative period, the want of heat being made up for by excess of light, the amount of which must therefore increase with the decrease of temperature. It thus comes about that a limit is set to the migration toward the Pole of bush and tree vegetation less by the cold of winter than by the constantly-increasing need of light, which can, of course, be less and less satisfied. As a rule, the plants of the Far North can stand but a small diminution of their quantum of light, such as is caused by the interception of the sun's rays through the configuration of the country.

Dr. Feuckner's researches on mountain shadow have shown how the amount of light required can be laid down with precision in each particular case. The intensity of the direct sunlight to which Arctic plants are exposed is very slight, for it only becomes perceptible when the sun reaches an altitude of 15 deg. above the horizon, whereas in the most favorable case, on June 21, the sun only attains, at Advent Bay, an altitude of 30 to 35 deg. Direct sunlight here at best reaches the strength of the light radiated from the whole expanse of the sky, the so-called "diffused light," so that the whole illumination available for polar plants is at most double the amount of the diffused light. The high Alpine plants of mean latitudes, on the contrary, enjoy an amount of illumination which may be estimated at a maximum of at least four times that due to the diffused light, the sun reaching a midday altitude in summer of 66 to 69 deg. These differences result, as Bonnier has shown, in considerable variations in the organs of plants of like species, which occur both in high Alpine and high Arctic regions. In middle latitudes the effect of aspect on vegetation is very striking, the northern slopes of mountains being often bare of plants. But in view of the much nearer approach to a complete circuit round the horizon made by the sun in Arctic latitudes, it is easily seen that this influence is less felt there than anywhere.

Of much interest, lastly, is the demonstration of the influence exercised by differential lighting on the form of trees, the low angle at which light is received especially favoring the pyramidal shape in Arctic latitudes, though this is by no means detrimental under the more nearly vertical lighting of low latitudes. The cypresses of the South are, in fact, protected by their form from the injurious effects of a vertical sun, while the same form enables the fir, pine and white poplars of Norway and Sweden to make the most of the horizontal rays of the northern sun.

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**A WOMAN'S KINGDOM,
A TEXAS RANCH WHICH IS A STATE
WITHIN ITSELF.**

By a Special Contributor.

CHRYSTI, Tex., August 10, 1901.—In 1852 Capt. King, steamboat captain and general speculator, operating on the lower Rio Grande, conceived the idea of a great ranch, to be owned by himself and to be the most profitable of its kind in size and productiveness in the United States. Capt. King was a man of vision rather than of words, and in that year he laid out the foundation for the Santa Gertrudes ranch. Capt. King died in 1888, but his widow survives him. Mrs. King was 60 years of age, a woman of over sixty years of age, and was the prime of her mental and physical qualities. She is now the sole owner and real manager of Santa

any, however, would hardly be recognized, for it has grown until it includes barbed wire fences nearly a million and a half. Upon its pastures grass a hundred head of cattle, fifty thousand head of sheep or five thousand head of horses. It requires a thousand employes to care for the various interests. When the proposed cattle syndicate offered her \$500,000 for Santa Gertrudes she laughed at the offer and refused to consider the possibility.

As the Capt. King left his home in Orange, N. J., some time before the outbreak of the Mexican war to seek his fortune in the West. When that war began he joined with the army in Texas and Mexico, and at the conclusion of his service remained in the Rio Grande country. Matamoros and Brownsville, the twin cities on the south of the great river, saw their palmy days during the Civil War. Brownsville, on the American side and Matamoros, on the Mexican side, served as the base of operations for smugglers, blockade runners and sort of pirates of the river. The navigation of the Rio Grande was a practical accomplishment then, for the length of the river, where it entered the Gulf of Mexico, had not then shoaled.

During his opportunity, Richard King bought a steamer and amassed considerable money within a very few years in the profitable trade which was then carried on in that section. When commerce finally drifted away from the river banks Richard King, called captain by name of his steamboat commission, turned his attention exclusively to the building up of the ranch which he returned to the north. Acre after acre was added to his domain by purchase, conquest and barter. Always able and never relinquishing, it was not long until his holding extended below the horizon as viewed from the home establishment.

hunting in those days in southwest Texas was not only a powerful pursuit. Encounters with the Indians, Mexicans or white outlaws frequently occurred. There was no law in the land except that made by the gun and to be the employe of a cattle man implied even more active and warlike service than falls to the lot of a soldier in the regular army.

It is difficult to say just how Capt. King secured the land now held by his widow. It was originally owned by Mexicans. Some were bought out; some abandoned their holdings, and some borrowed money and forfeited the land given as security. The reason that Garza, the revolutionist, was at one time in power here and that he mortgaged his land to Capt. King to secure money to carry on his war against President Diaz. His revolution failed, his notes came to naught and Santa Gertrudes was the bigger and richer man. These things are but stories of the frontier life, however, and are immaterial.

As Capt. King died the one idea which had controlled his actions during life, was expressed in his will testament, for he left the Santa Gertrudes ranch to King, expressly providing that in no case was the property to be divided among his children. Mrs. King interpreted this intention of her husband, has refused to consider any proposition which involved parting with an acre of her domain and has expressed her intention of so willing the property at her death that it would in fact be at her disposal.

The main hacienda at least two generations to come. The main hacienda now covers a large part of Nusces, Cameron Middlesex counties. The main hacienda or "home" lies in the extreme southwestern corner of Middlesex county, and is a village in itself. The main residence is in the center of a cluster of smaller houses occupied by employees. Around this village can still be seen the outlines of the stockades which were so necessary in the earlier days. On these stockades were mounted brass cannons at regular intervals.

[illegible]

Each district is provided over by a foreman

and he is held responsible for the conduct of the business of the ranch within his jurisdiction. The general management of the ranch is in the hands of Robert J. Kleberg, Mrs. King's son-in-law, and a brother of Rudolph Kleberg, the representative from the eleventh district of Texas. Mrs. King herself, however, never loosens the rein she holds over her affairs and she is the real manager of the entire property, nothing of any importance being done without consulting with her. Her jurisdiction not only includes the management of the ranch, but she is the political ruler of three counties, a congressional district, a judicial district and the municipal affairs of every town and village within the sphere of her influence. Without the King support no man dare aspire for office in that section of the world, and with the King support he is practically elected as soon as nominated.

While Mrs. King has built for herself the finest private residence in the town of Corpus Christi on the edge of the gulf, she still spends at least half of her time at the ranch, especially during the busy season. Twice at least every year she makes a trip over her property and it is like taking an extensive journey, for a traveler can proceed ninety miles in a straight line and yet remain within the barbed wire fence which incloses every acre.



of her domain. The ranch is as large as the State of Delaware, and nearly twice as large as Rhode Island. It would hold ten cities the size of Greater New York, and is far more extensive in area and imposing wealth than the principalities of Germany, from which have come the ruling families of Europe.

Mrs. Harriet M. King, the owner of this great property, is a woman of simple tastes and rather a limited experience with the world at large, but she possesses unusually keen business instinct and shrewd judgment, which she applies to all the affairs of life in which she is interested. No one ever gets the best of her, and although she is exposed to the schemes of all kinds of adventurers and applicants for money and assistance, she seldom yields to importunities, preferring to give according to her own ideas and in the direction in which she is most interested.

In a quiet way she has assisted the communities where her interests lie, and being a woman of strong religious convictions, has done much for the Presbyterian church near her home. She entertains no idea, however, of any great benefactions to follow her death, and it is doubtful whether she considers her mission to be other than the conservation and strengthening of the wonderful property left to her in trust by her husband.

The ranch is constantly kept at a high state of productiveness, from the cattle man's point of view. Artesian water has been found at moderate depth upon her lands, and over thirty flowing wells furnish water for the live stock during the droughty season. An unexpected source of wealth has recently appeared upon this ranch in the shape of oil. It is believed that one of the great oil pools of the Texas coast underlies Santa Gertrudes. Oil has been discovered a few miles from her land, and it is not unlikely that flowing wells of this product will add to the income of the ranch within a very short time. The busy season now, however, is in the spring when the calf round-up is in progress, and in the fall, when the beef cattle are being shipped to market. The annual shipments from this ranch vary, of course, with the season, but it is not an uncommon thing for ten thousand head of fat beefs to be sold by Mrs. King each year. The income of the ranch is probably between \$300,000 and \$400,000 every twelve months.

Life at Santa Gertrudes reminds one of the stories of feudal estates of old. The bell from the main house summons the people to quarters for meals, for labor, or schooling or for worship, and at the dining table the various squads which make their appearance are graded in the order of their feeding according to their importance and social position upon the ranch. The rule of Mrs. King is absolute. Her wishes are law. Each village is complete in itself, and even the outlying settlements are provided with their schoolhouses and churches. The foreman who rules in each is generally a married man who has long been upon the property. He is the business, political and social head of his particular settlement. The ranch houses are rough and unadorned, but airy and comfortable, as is necessary in this mid-tropical climate. Around the ranch houses are the corrals for the cowboys, huts for the Mexicans and stables for the saddle and work horses.

The government of this great domain is maternal in

its character. It is a despotism in its way, but all the employes are looked after, furnished with food, lodgings, schooling, religious instruction, and, in fact, everything except their actual clothing. Everything done at Santa Gertrudes is done by the order of Mrs. King, and everything on the ranch, from the barbed wire fence on the outside boundaries to the time of her hundreds of employes, belongs absolutely to her. It is not a harsh rule, however; quite the contrary, for while every man, woman and child must do what is asked of them, the disposition of the owner is benevolent and kindly. Except in extreme cases, the law of the commonwealth seldom penetrates within this ranch. Civil disputes are settled and misdemeanors punished without reference to the courts as constituted by the State.

This southwest Texas country is comparatively unknown to the rest of the United States, but it possesses certain peculiarities which will in time make it one of the best known regions. A large part of the area of the King ranch is apparently sand, and on portions of this property rain does not fall for many months or even years at a stretch. Notwithstanding this fact the vegetation is most luxurious. The country is dotted here and there with beautiful clumps of timber called "mois,"

and much of the surface of the ground is matted with luxuriant grass. The secret of this remarkable growth under such conditions of aridity is found in the fact that the land is what is called subirrigated; that is to say, but a few feet below the surface lies a sheet of fresh water into which the roots of trees and vines find ready access.

In traveling across the vast stretches of range water is obtained for man and horse by digging a shallow ho'e in the sand and a permanent well can be made in many places by simply sinking a barrel to its full length in the ground. There is land of this description outside of the King ranch. Upon this land the truck farmers have created wonderful gardens and vineyards. Vegetables grow here in the winter months only. Grapes ripen six weeks earlier than grapes ripen in California. Melons can be sent from Southern Texas to the northern market during midwinter, and it has long been predicted that when transportation facilities were improved and the great land holdings of this region broken up that the whole United States would find in the country about Corpus Christi its base of supplies for many things now only grown in hot houses if they are to be marketed in the north out of season.

With all the wealth that is represented by the King ranch it is but a trifle to that which would be created should this ranch be divided up among 40,000 owners, all eager to take advantage of the possibilities of soil and climate to build homes for themselves and families and to otherwise organize after the fashion of a thickly-settled community of prosperous people. It is these large land holdings, made possible by the indifference of the State of Texas to her future welfare, which have held back the development of this Southwestern Texas country. As in California, the State is suffering from big ranches owned by men who look upon their land as fitted only for grazing of cattle and not as suitable for the homes of the people. Naturally the entire force of the King interests, which are all powerful in state as well as local affairs, are against the invasion of their territory by railroads, farmers or any other forces of disintegrating character. It may take a generation or two to bring about a subdivision of this great property, but the time will come when diverse interests of heirs will defeat the purpose of the founder of Santa Gertrudes and with the breaking up of the principality which he welded together will come larger cities, more railroads and other deep-water harbors on the Texas coast, in short, all of those things which go to make populous and prosperous communities. The army of home-seekers is ever on the move and ever concentrating its forces against those who would monopolize the earth.

J. D. WHELPLEY

An American army officer serving in the Philippines writes: "I don't know whether or not I'll ever get away from this forsaken country, but there is one satisfaction, we are doing them good, and soon there will be no more of burying people alive and cutting crosses in the eyelids and rubbing in lime to blind the poor victims. These things we can stop, even quicker than the missionaries—in fact, that is our mission at present."—[Army and Navy Journal.]

MOKI SNAKE DANCES.

CEREMONIES TO PROPITIATE THE RAIN
GOD—RATTLESNAKE DANCE.

By a Special Contributor.

NO STRANGER aboriginal ceremonies are observed, these days, than those which have just taken place at the ancient Indian pueblo, in the Province of Tusayan, away off amid the burning deserts of North-eastern Arizona. These ceremonies are the snake dances of the Mokis, a custom that has come down to these times intact from ages ago. One will have to travel far and wide before he sees anything more interestingly aboriginal, more religiously barbarous and more faithfully executed according to pre-Columbian Indian mythology than the annual Moki snake dances. This season scientists from the Smithsonian Institution and amateur archeologists and ethnologists have gathered in the rude old Moki pueblos to study savage customs and ceremonies that have been preserved long centuries without contamination by white man's civilization.

The Mokis or Hopis (meaning "peace-loving people") live in crazy squat stone houses on the summit of limestone mesas or tablelands, which rise precipitously out of a sea of desert sands, comprising an area of several thousand square miles and reaching in all directions. There are seven Moki pueblos, and they compose what the Spanish conquistadores under Coronado, in 1542, named the Indian province of Tusayan. Coronado believed the Indians had then been living in the pueblos, perched away up on top of stone mesas, at least 500 years, and the Smithsonian investigators find that the pueblos have been continuously occupied at least 1500 years. There are no more interesting communities on this continent than these old towns of the industrious, peaceable, deeply religious and moral aborigines of the arid wastes. The Mokis have a tradition that their ancestors fled to the stone tablelands, ages ago, when they had been attacked by the belligerent and much larger tribes of Navajoes and Apaches.

The traveler who would visit the land of the Mokis must go upon the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé route to Holbrook station in Northern Arizona. The only travel, by team and wagon, about ninety miles northward across the arid waste, to the pueblo of Walpi, or thirty miles farther to another pueblo, Oraibi. It is far from the monotonous travel in wagons that one would naturally expect. The desert trail leads through a region of marvelous interest to one of thought and observation. It is a region of mystery, full of voices of an overpowering past. There are the petrified remnants of mighty forests that grew here eons ago. There are ruins everywhere of cities of peoples, who erected stone walls and houses long before the Caesars ruled Rome. There are magnificent cloud effects by day, and indescribably grand sunsets and sunrises every day, while the peculiar desert botany is always wonderful to anyone with half an eye for beauty in nature.

The Mokis once numbered about 7,000, but that number has dwindled to less than 1800. Isolate as the pueblos are from contact with the world, they have preserved more prehistoric customs than those of any tribe in America. The Mokis are proud, reserved and silent, and while they have not shed human blood for several generations, they have until recently resented visits from white men. They are agricultural Indians, and living as they do in the midst of a grim, withering desert, they make use of every drop of moisture that falls in the autumn, and must woo the favor of the Great Spirit to send rain on the pathetic fields of corn and patches of melons and the mesquite beans. They are provident and religious; they cannot be induced to leave their reservations, and it is an unpardonable sin with them to fail to observe the sacred tribal customs. The Mokis believe, as their ancestors did long before Columbus sailed from Palos, that the rains are caused by a monster rattlesnake—miles long and many rods in girth—away up in the loftiest peaks of the Mogollones. That this god-like serpent has messengers on the desert in the shape of a common rattlesnake; that the thunder in the mountains is the rattling of the huge serpent, and the winds that roar through the cañons to the north are its hisses. The Mokis regard their tribal snake dance as the most sacred performance of each alternate year, and the sixty antelope men who are the dancers are chosen by the high snake priest—an old man—because of some service of honor and piety in the tribe. The dancers who have participated in a dozen biennial snake ceremonies are the distinguished and respected men among the Mokis.

Property in Mokoland, where the sole sustenance is agricultural, depends upon the rains, which come few and far between in that arid region. Therefore, to woo the favor of the god of rain, the faithful Mokis perform ceremonies and have dances with rattlesnakes. The date of the snake dance is determined sixteen days in advance by Honi, the aged priest of the tribe. When the sun at its setting touches a certain rock in the pueblo of Walpi or Oraibi, the oldest priest climbs to the topmost prominence in the pueblo, and in droning tones calls all the Mokis to preparation for the annual ceremony in propitiation of the god of rain. Thereafter, for sixteen days, a composite religious ceremony takes place morning and afternoon in the sacred tribal underground kivas.

But previously Moki youths have gone out upon the desert and have captured several scores of venomous rattlesnakes. Each Indian carries a bag made of animal skins in one hand, and a short brush of gaudy eagle feathers in the other. When a rattlesnake is found, the Indian weaves his eagle feathers over the coiling and hissing serpent for a few seconds. Then, by a sudden and adroit movement, which his ancestors learned long ago, he snatches the reptile immediately back of the head, and thrusts him in a bag before one can barely see the operation. In the course of a week several hun-

dred serpents are caught, and they are brought to the kivas for the ceremonies by the priests.

The daily ceremonies in the underground caverns are sacredly secret. But one paleface, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, of the Smithsonian Institution, has ever been permitted to view the barbarous rites. He obtained permission to see them only after he had been formally initiated into the order of Moki snake priests. Dr. Fewkes says the underground kiva rites consist of sprinkling corn meal on squirming masses of rattlesnakes, of weird incantations and of actually washing the reptiles. He says the impunity of the nude snake priests against the venom of the hissing, writhing serpents is one of the greatest wonders he has ever come across.

At last the final day of the annual snake ceremonies arrives and the Moki pueblo fills up with white and red-skinned sightseers from far and near, to view the famous public dance with living, poisonous and wriggling rattlesnakes. The ceremonies begin at daybreak. Everyone in this old pueblo is up and dressed in his or her gaudiest finery. The children are as excited over the prospective events of the day as any American boys and girls ever were on a Fourth of July. Sightseers gather in vantage spots and wait. Suddenly there is a shout from the wrinkled old Indian, who, clad only in a gorgeous blanket, has sat gazing intently out across the brown sandy waste at the foot of the stone tableland. His shout is a signal that the snake priests are seen coming back from the old spring with crocks filled with water as offerings to the rain gods. As the snake priests come nearer the pueblo, the waiting Indians grow excited, for the priests are racing. As the winner, rushing up the mesa side, passes over the roof of the snake kiva, the whole village cheers him. In his hand he bears a small wicker canteen of water from the spring, which he is permitted to empty over his particular field of corn, thus insuring him a good crop in any event.

Following the priests the boys of the village, gayly attired, swarm up the mesa, bearing melons, cornstalks and flowers. When they appear, all the maidens rush after them, striving to get possession of the trophies. This scramble lasts for several minutes, and is a particularly animated and brilliant scene. Each girl who succeeds in capturing a prize is sure to have a husband before the new year.

All the morning, preparations for the snake dance and feast following are going on. At noon, in the snake kiva, the final snake washing takes place, a ceremony which but two white people have witnessed. Each reptile is washed with water and soap weed, then flung on a pile of sand and meal, where they can be plainly seen from the top of the kiva—a horrible mass of writhing rattle, bull and whip snakes, drying themselves in the sunlight. From noon until nearly sundown there is nothing of particular interest for the public to see, and there are many places on the mesa, outside of the pueblo itself, which are well worth a visit.

At sundown comes the culmination of all the days of propitiation of the rain god. About an hour before sunset the people begin to congregate in the plaza. The roofs of the surrounding houses are all occupied, while picturesque groups, idly watching the white people, await the last scene in the snake ceremonies. The plaza is now in readiness; the "kisi," a bower of cottonwood branches, the opening concealed by a white cotton cloth of native weaving, is erected. Before it a shallow hole, a foot long and three inches wide, has been dug; over this is placed an old wooden plank. It represents the opening to the under world that the departed spirits may know what is taking place. A snake priest brings the snakes, safely tied up in a bag, and places them within the kisi.

Shortly afterward the antelope priests, fifteen in number, file out of their kiva at the upper end of the plaza. They march solemnly down to the kisi, circle four times, before it, each stamping on the wooden plank and sprinkling sacred meal as he passes it; and then line up with their backs toward the kisi, and one has time to notice the details of their costumes. Their breasts, backs and arms are striped with signal lines of white to symbolize lightning; their faces are blackened, while from ear to ear, across the upper lip are sharp lines of white. In the hair is fastened one feather. Loins cloths of heavy white woven cloth are secured by wide sashes of the same material, with heavily fringed and embroidered ends, while from the middle of the back dangles a handsome fox skin. Rows of beads encircle the neck and reach almost to the waist. On the feet are moccasins of buckskin, ornamented with a deep fringe, while the leg, from the ankle to the knee, is whitened with either paint or clay. In the right hand is carried a gourd containing small stones and used as a rattle. One man wears upon his head a wreath of green leaves; in his hand he bears a bowl of sacred meal.

Eleven snake priests, who advance from their kiva at the lower end of the plaza and repeat the marching and stamping of the antelope men, have their bodies decorated with patches of a pinkish color. Their loin cloths are of dark reddish brown, ornamented with symbolic designs in white; at the back are suspended fox skins. The moccasins and ornaments resemble those of the Antelope Society. Their faces are blackened and a single feather is fastened in the disheveled hair. Some of them are armed with snake whips, two eagle feathers fastened to a short stick; the rest are empty handed. The two lines face each other, the chief priests sprinkle sacred meal in front of each row, and then all begin a gently swaying motion, chanting in perfect time a weird and indescribable tune. It is intended to represent the wind of an approaching storm moaning through trees. This weird chanting continues for upwards of half an hour.

Suddenly the line of snake priests breaks into groups of three, which begin to march around in a circle. One of each group kneels before the kisi, and when he arises he holds between his lips a squirming snake; this man is called the "carrier." The second is the "hugger." He places his left hand on the shoulder of the carrier, while with his snake whip he attracts the attention of the snake. Presently the carrier opens his mouth and drops his burden to the ground. Now it becomes the business of the third man, the "gatherer," to see that his charge does not escape. He follows the serpent

around, preventing it from coiling by brandishing the whip, and after a time he picks it up and hands it to one of the antelope men. This is repeated until all the snakes, twenty-five in number, have been duly danced around the plaza.

Now the chief priests sprinkle a circle of meal upon the ground. Within this the antelope men, their squirming burdens in a heap, each rushes upon them, gathers as many as he can and runs rapidly down the mesa to the plain below, where the reptiles are set free to carry the rain to the lower world.

Returning, the priests divest themselves of their fluorous ornaments and kneel along the edge of the plaza. The head medicine woman of the tribe brews great bowls of a mysterious and odoriferous brew secretly by the Moki women. The men, one and all, are violently ill, and some up until they are almost exhausted. It is some to be the antidote for the snake poison, and probably a purification ceremony.

Then follow the unique features of the ceremony. The priests disappear a rain of spittle from the housetops follow. Subsequently a feast, which characterizes all of the village. Clapulvi snake dance there are more or less complex traits than in the Walpi, which is studied and doubtless influenced by white men. The essential features are the same, and to can citizen this aboriginal, pagan worship, cuples so much of the year, with its weird and many repulsive characteristics, will a source of surprise and will be met with dullity.

The meanings and interpretations of the southwestern corner of our country are very but the purport of the widespread snake mysterious. Dr. Fewkes, who is undoubtedly most conversant with the subject, recently

"The meaning of the snake dance cannot be made out completely without comparison and cannot be obtained from living priests, out by Taylor in speaking of the religious of tions. He says the sacerdotal tendency is to obliterate traces of the inevitable change from age to age, and to convert into mystic rites whose real barbaric meaning is too far from the spirit of later time.

"I have no doubt that at some future material will be collected to enable the give a rational explanation, but I doubt whether the Tusayan priests know its origin. Whatever current opinions are now orthodox by the priests should be regarded but not regarded as decisive."

HELEN TYLER

Illustrations to this article will be found on p. 10.

THE BAROMETER OF SANDY

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] "Excuse me, inquisitive passenger, as he leaned forward to the western man on the arm, 'But did I say to say that the gentleman died with his boots? The western man turned round.

"Yes," he replied, "it was havin' th' boots killed him."

There was a brief silence.

"You will pardon me," said the inquisitive

"but I fear I don't quite understand."

"He stole th' boots from Jim Stiggers," said the man, "an' Jim caught with 'em on."

"But doesn't that seem a trifling reason for the life of a human being?" gasped the inquisitive.

"Trifling!" cried the Westerner. "Well, we was gittin' mighty tired o' takin' the wad it come, an' without no chance of gettin' it. Why, we was drowned out twice in the might o' saved ourselves if we'd only knowed wuz comin'."

"I fail to see the connection between the boots and the rain," said the inquisitive man, who looked.

"Well, I'm a-tellin' it to you," said the man.

"Jim Stiggers had th' most sensitive feet I ever see such sensitive feet as Jim's. When foretell storms for a week ahead by the wad of his would ache an' burn! But they was onless he had tight boots on, an' the only boots in camp wuz th' ones that onary was Trifling! Well, say, when Jim identified an' we had th' feller safely strung up, th' went on a wild hooray for two hull days. stranger, what do you think! Jim had th' boots on half an hour before he predicted an' a cyclone, and one of 'em, of we had pared, would be drowned as clear out o' slicker's scat! That's right."

And then the inquisitive man changed his

EATING AND DRINKING.

[London Chronicle:] It was Rabelais who he composed his masterpieces while eating and drinking. This was not so difficult as it may point of time and convenience, when you eat and drink all day long was the habit of a gentleman of France in the sixteenth century. tells you that Panurge never took a walk without a ham and a flagon, comfortably bestowed upon him; and this gives you a picture of the glibly and turning frequently to the other end of his lips with wisdom. In these days of neatness of eating and drinking is not so associated with an active mental life. Has not Lord Commons seen from the sound of the dinner gong not to be interrupted, just as the speaker is on, by the call of the whip? "And wouldn't jury men may dine," wrote a cynic, who, if his time can be trusted, was much too fond of ble. Perhaps Lord Salisbury had that line in mind when he was portraying the impudence of a feasting majority in the dinner hour.

Moki
Maiden

[August 18, 1901.]

Moki Indians and Their Famous Snake Dance.

from coiling by brushing it with his hands. This process is repeated twenty-five or thirty times around the circle. The priest then sprinkles a circle of sacred meal on the ground. Then the antelope men come in a heap; each snake man has as many as he can carry, and he goes to the plain below, where he carries the rain prayer to the gods.

to direct themselves of all eyes. The priest then takes a small amount of spittle from the mouth of the tribe brings it to the altar and odoriferous smoke. The priest then takes a small amount of spittle from the mouth of the tribe brings it to the altar and odoriferous smoke. The priest then takes a small amount of spittle from the mouth of the tribe brings it to the altar and odoriferous smoke.

signs features of the day. At the time of spittle from the mouth of the tribe brings it to the altar and odoriferous smoke. The priest then takes a small amount of spittle from the mouth of the tribe brings it to the altar and odoriferous smoke. The priest then takes a small amount of spittle from the mouth of the tribe brings it to the altar and odoriferous smoke.

interpretations of the rites of our country are very different. The widespread snake dance is a subject, recently written. The snake dance cannot, I believe, be without comparative study from living priests, as the tendency of the religions of the world is to convert into mysterious and their meaning is too far out of the later time.

but at some future time we should be able to enable the ethnologists to know its original meaning. The opinions are now regarded as a should be regarded as a derivative.

HELEN TYLER GRISWOLD

article will be found on p. 4.

ETER OF SANDY GULCH.

ster:] "Excuse me, sir," said the man he leaned forward and looked at the man, "but did I understand you died with his boots on?"

It was havin' th' boots on."

He said.

"said the inquisitive man."

understand."

from Jim Higgins," said the man with 'em on."

from a trifling reason for the man with 'em on."

ing" gaped the inquisitive man. "Well, you're tired o' takin' the weather."

chance of gettin' ready."

out twice in the minute."

if we'd only known."

nection between the man and the inquisitive man, with a look at you," said the woman.

most sensitive feet is on the feet as Jim's. Why, I'm sure about by the way the man burn! But they never burn on, an' the only pole on the man that carry ground."

when Jim identified them, they strung up, th' whole for two half days. You think? Jim hadn't but before he predicted two of 'em, of we hadn't but we'd clear out o' the night."

live man changed his suit.

AND DRINKING.

It was Rabelais who said the man while eating and drinking is difficult as it may seem, when you consider the long was the habit of a man in the sixteenth century. He never took a walk without a picture of the philosopher, a ham bone by the way, to the other counsel of wisdom. In these days, the man is not so intimately connected with life. Has not Lord's supporters in the House of Commons of the division hall, just as the asparagus is a vegetable? "And wretches have a circle, who, if the group is too much too fine of the century had that line in his mind of the mission of the man to the man."



March of the Antelope Men.



Moki Indian Children.



Moki Snake Dancers.

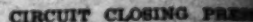
Moki Maiden.

By a Special Contributor.

In the first place it reads—not everything—but it

It should be stated that, in detecting and challenging these inconsistencies, the machine does not use its own judgment. Like a good clerk, it does as it is told. The brains of a machine—so to speak—are at the back, and the man who understands its mechanism takes off the backboard and makes certain electrical connections. He can so connect it that a card will be received and counted which reads that the citizen is naturalized, though a resident of this country for only four years. So it might be connected as to approve of cards which

principle of the cash register—is operated by the machine's eyes. They do, in a way, what the human clerk does with the cash. They pick out from the card the facts and figures, make the connections and complete the calculations, and make the tally. This is repeated over and over through the machine. All the operator has to do is feed them in and pump the handle up and down. In a short time, it is predicted, even this operation (the pumping part) will be performed automatically by a mechanism propelled by electricity or steam. Then it will be necessary to "set" the apparatus once in a while—just as you set up—for the combination of facts and figures.



Herman Hollerith, the inventor of the machine, was very curious in his effort to perfect his machine. He was working on the problem all last summer, spending \$10,000, and thought he had solved the problem for his purpose. The feed worked perfectly. He had made all kinds of tests; and still there was no electricity. Six months went by and the winter came, and he was still at a test upon which he had not counted. He was "tricked" undid all his labors. In the cold winter there is more electricity lying about than in the warm, damp summer. Everyone has experienced the hair or walking on a rug. The static friction causes it to collect, and when it comes to a non-conducting surface, like paper, it causes the attraction between similar non-conducting surfaces. The cards were stuck together. The static was too much for the apparatus, and he had to begin his task anew.

The great task of the census in past years has been "digesting" the facts received from the schedules. The schedules come in literally by the millions, and each schedule contains answers to scores of questions. The information is all there, but to get it out of the separate items, and then to combine it in all the different ways and to count all the variations—has presented a task of herculean proportions. This is what is now done by machinery. The work in Washington, the hundreds of men who are called, have really learned a new language. For all the information which has been given by the census takers there are arbitrary symbols which may be expressed by figures or letters. Each man has a card on which are figures and symbols, and the clerk will instantly transfer the information on the schedule into the card and punch out those figures in the card. A figure punched in a card means that the farm has a certain number of card grows gooseberries; that the quantity of gooseberries has been reported in denominated bushels. Certain other figures added indicate the quantity in quarts.

Every person is represented by a card, there are 76,303,387 cards representing persons. The government wants to know of each particular individual. Then every farm in the States is represented by a card, which contains hole symbols, the complete story of the farm, its area, whether owned or rented, the improvements, the value of the buildings, the products, the value of the products, the stock, the amount of fertilizer and the amount paid to labor for working the land. These are something like seven million of these cards. For every farm there are about twenty cards representing one of its crops, and containing amount of information as to its quantity, manner of raising. So, altogether, there are a hundred million cards, answering several questions.

Every time the cards are put through some new detail is brought to view; and when it has been completed the published volume will be a complete picture of the numerical and industrial condition of the country.

JAPAN SECURES A PRIZE

[Philadelphia North American:] An illustration of Japan's eagerness for western literature is furnished by the sale of Prof. Max Muller's library to Iwasaki for the University of Tokio. By this purchase the university obtains a collection of books as would have taken years of study and cost to gather. It seems strange, moreover, that the university should have neglected the chance to acquire the library of one of her most famous men, and that a Japanese to teach her appreciation of the value of learning.

The time was when the bonnets worn by the primitive Wesleyan faith were quite as severe as those now used on the horses. When one contemplates the millinery of Methodist "sisters" there is no telling what of the horses may yet come to.—[Kansas City

CONTRIBUTED
Chief Entomologist of

WHILE it is true that worms of commerce, and while through their functions on of plants, and as p an enormous amount of judging from the standp loss brought about by th to the farmer, the fruit goes far toward offsetting icts, if it does not, in them. Many estimates produced by insects in t These losses, when exp more or less misleading year when the chinch i wheat crop in restricte price of wheat or corn the money value of the this increased price be there is thus a distinct through the work of ins cine of conservative i struction caused by the insects, most of which men would hardly no

[illegible]

A FARM CARD UNPUNCHED-

A FARM CARD PUNCHED-

reads, in its own way, all the facts which the numerators have gathered about the population, the property and industries of the American domain. The facts come in on sheets of paper, written out with pen and pencil on certain lines, and in certain columns. From these they are transferred to cards. Incidentally, in the process of transfer, the record of the card is translated into a language which the machine can understand. Instead of being inscribed with pen and pencil marks of certain shapes, the card is punched in certain places. When a record of a white person is made a hole is punched in the upper left hand corner of the card; if the person is a male, another hole is added on the same line and a quarter of an inch to the right; and so on for the fifteen or twenty facts which are recorded on the card. This language of holes is understood by the machine to which reference has been made. The mechanical clerk reads the card so inscribed, just as a human clerk would read the tracings of pen or pencil.

These card records are handled as intelligently by the Hollerith electric tabulator (as the machine is called) as they could possibly be handled by men and women. The machine not only reads what is recorded on the cards, but it will do whatever may be ordered in the way of picking out and counting persons of a certain description. It will read any set of facts from the card records; it will keep tally; and when the last card has been examined by the apparatus it will have the total added up, and showing on the figures of a dial. It will do more. It will add up thirty-two columns simultaneously—each column representing a different fact, or combination of facts. In one column it may be summing up all the male inhabitants of the country; in another counting all the males who happen to be white; in a third finding out how many white males are married; and so on through their age, nativity, occupation and all the rest. Thus the machine reads, selects, counts and writes—that is, records with figures on a dial.

But it does even more. The machine will refuse to be-

tell of sixteen-year-old mothers, men milliners and female wheelwrights. By making the electrical connections there are established certain fixed ideas—if such an expression may be used of a machine—and the machine acts in accordance with those ideas. Certain groups of facts, when presented to the machine in the form of perforations in a card, permit the harmonious working of the machinery. The absence of an essential fact will mean the absence, or misplacement, of a perforation in the card, and the result is a lack of harmony—a lack of approval—rejection.

While the details of this complicated piece of mech-



HOLLERITH KEYBOARD PUNCH

anism would hardly be understood by a person not having a technical education, the principle is not hard to comprehend. Over the card, when it is inserted in the machine, is a brush of needles. Each needle is adjusted to a light spring, so when the point meets any resistance the needle will give way and not puncture the card. When the handle is depressed all the needle points come down upon the card, and wherever there is a hole punched they go through. Wherever they go through a hole they extend into a cup of mercury and complete an electric connection. That is all there is to it. When the connection is completed, an adding machine—on the

Blue Pencil Price, per yard

PEDESTRIAN For skiers, bus

fabrics with plain backs, plain

COST OF THE BUG.

A TRIBUTE OF \$300,000,000 A YEAR
PAID TO INSECT APPETITE.CONTRIBUTED BY DR. L. O. HOWARD,
Chief Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

WHILE it is true that the honey bee and the silk worm of commerce are the basis of great industries, and while it is true that many insects, through their functions as scavengers, as cross-fertilizers of plants, and as parasites of destructive species, do an enormous amount of good in the economy of life, judging from the standpoint of human beings, the actual loss brought about by the work of other insects, mainly to the farmer, the fruit grower and the stock raiser, goes far toward offsetting the benefits derived from insects. If it does not, in fact, completely overbalance them. Many estimates have been made of the losses produced by insects in their destruction of certain crops. These losses, when expressed in dollars and cents, are more or less misleading, because, for example, in a year when the chinch bug wipes out a corn crop or a wheat crop in restricted portions of the country, the price of wheat or corn is sure to go up, which restores the value of the crop as a whole. Nevertheless, the increased price bears upon the entire country and there is thus a distinct and enormous economic loss caused by the work of insects. According to the calculations of conservative investigators the amount of damage caused by the jaws of the various species of insects, most of which are so small that the average man would hardly note their existence, is more than

loss of \$2,375,000, or one-half the value of the average apple crop, through the work of the codling moth. Nebraska in 1892 suffered a loss of \$2,000,000 in the same way. New York is said to suffer an annual loss of \$3,000,000 from the same insect, of which \$2,500,000 is in apples and \$500,000 in pears. As far back as 1854 the wheat crop of the State of New York was damaged to the extent of \$15,000,000 by the wheat midge. Ohio in the same year lost \$15,000,000 from the same cause, and Canada in 1857 from the same insect lost \$8,000,000. In 1899 the green pea louse in Maryland ate \$3,000,000 worth of green peas being raised for canning factories, and in 1900 increased its appetite to \$4,000,000 worth. In 1850 the chinch bug damaged the grain crops of Illinois to the amount of \$4,000,000. In 1874 the same insect impoverished the wheat growers of Missouri to the extent of \$19,000,000, but in the meantime Illinois had sustained a much larger loss in the year 1894, when the chinch bug was estimated by Walsh to have destroyed \$73,000,000 worth of corn and wheat. In Ohio, where this insect has flourished for years, Prof. Webster estimates that from 1850 to 1898 the farmers have lost through the work of this insect \$330,000,000 or, an average annual loss of this single species of about \$7,000,000. In the year 1900 the State of Ohio is estimated to have lost \$16,800,000 through damage to its wheat crop by the Hessian fly.

The chinch bug, as just shown, which is so small as to be hardly discernible to the naked eye, is one of our most destructive insects. The loss from its ravages in 1871 equaled \$30,000,000; in 1874 upwards of \$100,000,000; in 1887, \$60,000,000. The Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, an insect which has done but slight damage of recent years, produced a loss of actual crops in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa in 1874 amounting to \$100,000,000, but the indirect loss by stop-

the army worm and the chinch bug have always fed on our wild grasses; but the Hessian fly, the fly weevil, (or moth as it sometimes called,) the codling moth, the wheat midge, the hop plant louse, and the gypsy moth are all importations from Europe, most of them old-time introductions established in our territory early in the century or before; while the San José scale came to us from Asiatic regions and the cotton worm from the West Indies. The origin of the pea louse is still problematical.

It is safe, therefore, to say that the greater part of the damage to our crops from insects is done by imported species, and that nearly all these came to us from Europe. We have our restriction laws, which apply to unwelcome human immigrants, but we have never had governmental regulations providing for the inspection at our borders of living plants or fruits or other substances which may harbor insect pests. Curiously enough, most European countries, following the lead to Germany, are now quarantined against the United States in this respect, and curiously enough, also, they have little to fear from us, even without the quarantine, as there is but one American insect, the grape vine Phylloxera, which seems to thrive in Europe.

There can be little doubt that accurate as the estimates given unquestionably are as an estimated summary of individual losses, their effect upon the prosperity of the country as a whole is hardly comparable to the withdrawal of a sum of money of this amount from circulation; but the fact remains that an enormous amount of money is lost every year from the work of insects, and that the successful labors of the government and State entomologists in devising remedies against injurious insects are worth to the country at large far more than the public funds, which are spent in their support. This government supports work of this class more liberally than any other government in the world, yet even with us the whole government and State appropriations together do not reach \$100,000 annually. As opposed to this, it is safe to say that the amount saved from the investigations of these officials and from the following of their recommendations runs far into the millions.

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AN AUTOMOBILE SAVINGS BANK.

IT GOES OUT INTO THE COUNTRY TO RECEIVE
THE FRENCH PEASANTS' DEPOSITS.

[Paris Correspondence London Telegraph:] One of the most brilliant ideas of modern times has just occurred to the local authorities, which administer the public moneys of the town of Mezieres, in the Ardennes. The new scheme consists in an "automobile savings bank." The term requires some explanation. The inventors apply it to a new sort of motor-car which they are having built. The vehicle is propelled by electricity, and contains four seats, one in front and apart from the others for the driver. The three places behind are arranged around a revolving table in the middle of the car, one at each side and one at the rear of the vehicle. Writing desks are fitted over each of the three seats, and devised in such a way that they can be either folded flat against the sides of the carriage, inwardly, or opened outwardly. The central table also contains desks, besides bookshelves, and a small metallic strong box. Such is the new automobile. The use to which the authorities of Mezieres intend to put their invention is as follows: The car will travel round the country, making stoppages of an hour or so on prearranged days in the different localities of the department. The passengers will be two clerks of the local treasury administration and a cashier. They will carry with them a complete collection of savings bank books, registers and forms, and the third of the above-mentioned officials will be empowered to receive moneys. It seems that these gentlemen, assembled in council lately, came to the conclusion that something should be done to encourage thrift among the peasantry of the Ardennes. On the other hand it was recognized that the saving propensity was already very marked among the country-folk. What was needed was that the administration should meet their wants half-way. The peasants put by their earnings thriftily enough, but frequently fail to invest them in the savings banks because, especially in the busy summer months, they have little time for journeying to the few principal towns where the offices are situated. So the authorities determined upon sending the savings bank to the countryfolk instead of waiting any longer for the latter to find time to come to the offices. The description of the vehicle which the authorities have built according to their own designs, requires no further explanation, except to say that the movable desks are intended for use by the public, hence the arrangement by which they can be opened outwards over the road. It is reported that the scheme meets with the unqualified approval of the savings bank clerks, whose days hitherto throughout the fine season have been spent in dusty offices. But, contrary to what might have been expected, the public does not look upon the innovation with unalloyed delight. Some suspicious persons have spread a rumor that the administrative motor car will not always convey savings bank clerks, but will occasionally bring—more often, perhaps, than would be desirable—that unwelcome visitor, the tax collector.

REGULATING A CLOCK.

[London Daily News:] It is not, of course, possible to seize hold of the hands of a clock and push them backward or forward a tenth or a twentieth part of a second, which is about the limit of error that is allowed at the Greenwich Observatory, so another method is devised. Near the pendulum a magnet is fixed. If it is found that the pendulum is going either too fast or too slow, a current of electricity is switched on, and the little magnet begins to pull at the metal as it swings to and fro. It only retards or accelerates the motion by an infinitesimal fraction of a second each time, but it keeps the operation up, and in a few thousand swings the tenth or the twentieth part of the almost invisible error is corrected, thus making the clocks "keep step" at the proper instant of time.



\$300,000,000 a year. In other terms, if, for three years, destructive insects would institute a fast, the amount lost in grain, fruit, cereals, timber, sundry crops and domestic animals would pay the national debt.

A few years ago one farmer in the South lost \$5000 in a single season through the damage done to his extensive strawberry crop by the tarnished plant bug. One farmer in Illinois lost \$10,000 through the work of the army worm. In Maryland in the past three years an orchard grower has lost a peach orchard valued at \$25,000 through the destructiveness of the San José scale. The destructive insect known as the ox-bow, or ox-warble, damages cattle around Lexington, Ky., to an amount estimated at \$12,500 annually. In 1895 the osier-willow industry in a restricted portion of the State of New York suffered a loss estimated at \$8,000 from damage done by the cottonwood leaf beetle. The Erie grape belt in Pennsylvania in 1895 suffered a loss amounting to \$50,000 from the ravages of the rose chaffer. In 1885 the Hessian fly caused to two counties in the State of New York a loss amounting to \$100,000. In 1884 the cranberry crop in three towns on Cape Cod suffered a loss of \$100,000 from the work of the army worm. In 1885 and 1886 cut worms caused an amount of damage to the onion crop in Orange county, N. Y., estimated at \$500,000 each year. In 1874 the buffalo and killed stock in one county in Tennessee valued at \$100,000.

The loss to truck farmers in Maryland from the work of the melon plant louse is estimated at \$100,000 annually. In 1894 Massachusetts suffered a loss to the small grain crop from the army worm amounting to \$100,000. Similar damage was done in Pennsylvania by the same insect in the same year to the amount of \$300,000. In 1893 the loss to the pine forests in West Virginia by a small portion of Southwestern Pennsylvania by the bark beetles amounted to \$1,000,000. In 1893 the damage suffered by the State of Alabama in stored grain from the ravages of the insignificant little fly weevil was estimated at \$1,671,822. The annual loss from this same insect amounts to over \$1,000,000. In 1899 the hop industry in the States of Washington and Arizona is said to have suffered a loss of \$355,000 from the work of the hop plant louse. Now that the State of Massachusetts has discontinued its extermination work against the gypsy moth, the committee which had the work in charge estimates an annual loss to that State of \$1,000,000, after a few years increase. The State of Illinois until quite recently suffered an annual

page of business and in other ways probably increased the loss to \$200,000,000. For many years the average annual loss to the cotton crop in our southern States from the destruction caused by the cotton caterpillar averaged \$15,000,000, while in years of great abundance, like 1868 and 1873, the loss reached \$30,000,000. The fly weevil, our most destructive enemy to stored grains, particularly throughout the South, causes an annual loss to the whole country of \$40,000,000. The codling moth, that destructive enemy to the apple and pear crops, probably causes an annual loss to the United States amounting to between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. The annual loss to the whole country from the damage occasioned by the ox-bow amounts to not far from \$35,000,000. This is based upon a careful estimate made by the Farmers' Review some years ago upon the annual loss from animals in the Union Stock Yards at Chicago alone, which amounted to \$6,673,130.

B. D. Walsh, one of the most careful conservative and well-informed men of his time, in 1867 estimated the total annual loss in the United States from the work of insects at from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Riley, the famous entomologist, in 1890 estimated it to be \$300,000,000. Dr. James Fletcher in 1891 estimated it at one-tenth of our total agricultural products, or say \$530,000,000. E. Dwight Sanderson in 1899, after carefully reviewing the whole question, approximately accepted Dr. Fletcher's estimate and tabulated the damage by crops as follows:

Insects injurious to stored crops	\$20,000,000
Growing cereals	82,000,000
Hay and grass	20,000,000
Cotton	15,000,000
Tobacco	2,000,000
Potatoes	10,000,000
Truck crops and small fruits	5,000,000
Large fruits	40,000,000
Domestic animals	50,000,000
Timber	25,000,000

Total \$309,000,000

Of the thirteen species of insects mentioned as responsible for by far the greater part of the damage done annually, or which has been done in past years in the United States, it is interesting and important to note that eight and possibly nine are introduced species. Only four are certainly native. Our bot fly (hypodermis lineata) and our buffalo gnat probably fed for centuries on the American bison, just as

SECURES A PRIZE.

Americans:] An impressive ceremony for western learning in the city of Tokyo. By this singular obtains a collection of books and papers of study and careful study, moreover, that the chance to take one of the most famous men, permitting appreciation of a great

the bonnets worn by the women of faith were quite as plain as those on the horses in Kansas. There is no telling what the horses come to.—(Kansas City Star)



W. W. Williams

ories.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

A Tramp's Honesty.

"I slept under a shed with the thermometer way down below zero," said the tramp, "and I've gone two long days with nothing to eat, but I'm telling you straight that when I once had \$1000 in my pocket I was worse off than at any other time I can remember. I had just been let out of the Bridewell, in Chicago, and was begging on the streets and was being turned down on every hand, when I picked up a \$1000 bill on the sidewalk. I thought it was a dollar, and you bet I made a hustle to get down a side street. When I got into a doorway and made out that I was \$1000 ahead of the game, the sweat started from every pore and my knees knocked together. I was regularly seasick in ten minutes and my heart thumped away until I thought it would break out.

"That \$1000 meant a heap for me, you understand. I was so excited that it was two hours before I could do any planning. The first thing was to buy a coat of clothes, and I entered a store and picked out a suit. When I exhibited that \$1000 bill the clothier ran to the door to call a policeman. I got away by a tight squeeze, and then I realized the situation. Tramp I was, I couldn't get it changed at a bank nor use it to make me comfortable. If it had been a \$10 bill I could have had lodgings and a bed, but I'm telling you that I walked the streets as hungry as a shark and slept at police stations and in lumber yards.

"Under the circumstances the bill might as well have been a piece of brown paper. I tried all sorts of dodges to get it busted, but it was no go. Every time I showed it I ran the risk of arrest. I offered a butcher \$100 to get it changed, but he refused to have anything to do with it. I'd have sold it for half price and been glad to, but there was no such thing as making a deal. Finally, in despair, I went to one of the newspaper offices and looked up the advertisements for the week past. The lower had advertised and I went to his office in a big building and gave up the bill. The reward was \$50, but he counted out \$10 on top of that and said:

"I wouldn't have believed there was such honesty in the world. You could have kept the bill as well as me."

"He took down my name and all that and gave the affair away to the reporters. They wrote me up as the 'honest tramp' and had my picture in the papers, but you may guess I didn't enjoy it overmuch. I had \$60 in place of \$1000, and as for my honesty, it was all bosh. I returned the bill because I had to, and though I'm hungry and dead broke and don't know where to turn in for the night, I'm not looking for any more big finds. Something with a figure '2' in the corner will just about fit my vest pocket."—[Boston Herald.]

Earned His Fare.

MANY have heard the story of the two Norwegian brothers. One of them was on the boat when she started out. She was thirty feet from the dock when the other brother came rushing down, just a few seconds too late. The one aboard leaned over the railing and shouted: "Yump, Olle, yump, you can make it in two jumps."

This local instance is alike, with a difference. One Michael McNolan, a sewer contractor in the pick department, was giving his folks an outing during the general celebration, and chose the Tashmo as the means of transportation. On the way to the boat Michael dropped in every little while to light his pipe. That was his explanation, at least, and the more he fired his chadon the less disposition it showed to burn, except between beer signs.

The family were all comfortable on the upper deck and watching for the liege lord and paymaster when the machinery began to work and the boat to move. It was five feet away when the belated passenger appeared, his face red and his pipe working like a smoke stack. He stood on the edge of the dock, steadying himself and swinging his arms to give impetus to a jump, when the good wife issued an order:

"Git back, Mike, git back, and make a good run for the jump. Yer can never make it standin'."

Mike obeyed. By the time he made his run the boat was twenty feet off, but he made a gallant effort, went out of sight in his best store clothes for a bathing suit and came up spitting out water and other things for which a later explanation would be required. He earned life preservers showered upon him, dove down and brought up his pipe, swam to the side of the boat and when safely aboard demanded a reduction in fare.—[Detroit Free Press.]

Got Even for Her.

IT WAS the conductor of those big trucks that transport immigrants who are simply passing through New York from South Ferry to the dock or train that they are scheduled to board. And he was very officious, being his authority as well as his superiority over the young men and women consigned to his care. They, with the half-startled and altogether conciliatory smile which characterizes the newly-landed were taking his name and perhaps congratulating themselves that they didn't understand the language, although his meaning was perfectly clear.

"Here, there!" he shouted to a very pretty Swedish girl. "Sit down, you!"

At the same time he caught her by the shoulders and brutally pushed, almost knocked her over on a bench filled with immigrant effects. Her offense had been to take an interest in one of the tall buildings on New Broadway.

She didn't protest—but someone did. It may have been simply a fellow-countryman or it may have been a big brother who had come to New York to greet the

newcomer. At all events, he was not a "greenhorn." He had an easy air, the substantial clothes and the self-reliance that come from several years' residence in the country. Besides he had the shoulders of an athlete and a fist like a sledge hammer. Stepping from the walk into the street, he caught the offender exactly as the fellow had handled the girl, and, thundering, in excellent English, "Sit down, you!" he brought him sprawling to the sidewalk.

"How do you like it?" he asked innocently. The immigrants looked on and smiled.—[New York Times.]

Melanion's Clever Gardener.

A GOOD story is being told about a gardener who was in former years in the service of Melanion. This gardener was not only wonderfully skillful in the art of cultivating flowers and vegetables, but he was also a true scientist and, as he was endowed with a phenomenal memory, he was able to give offhand the botanical name of any plant that was shown to him. Some of his employer's friends frequently tried to bamboozle him by handing him seeds or cuttings of exotic or other out of the way plants, but they never succeeded.

Now, Melanion was proud of him, but he vowed that he would, once at least, bewilder him, and one day, while Emile Augier was dining with him he summoned the gardener, and taking from his pocket a small paper package, in which he had previously placed some eggs of dried herring, he said to him: "Here are some curious seeds. Can you tell me what they are?"

"Of course, I can, sir," replied the gardener, and, after examining them for a moment or two, he gave them a most impressive Latin name.

"If you sow them now," asked the painter, "how long will it take for them to appear above ground?"

"A fortnight," was the reply.

"Well," said Melanion, "I wish you would sow them at once, for I am curious to see what kind of plant it is."

A fortnight later Emile Augier, desiring to see the end of this joke, came to breakfast at the painter's villa, and as he and his host were at the table the gardener presented himself and said: "If you gentlemen will oblige me by stepping into the garden I will show you the plants that those curious seeds have produced."

The two friends followed him to the conservatory, where he pointed out to them twelve odd looking objects in a box filled with freshly-watered brown earth. They stopped to examine them more closely, and the next moment they burst into shouts of laughter, for the strange objects were the heads of twelve red herrings.—[Kansas City Star.]

A Literary Book Clerk.

ONE day Kate Douglas Wiggin, the novelist, was in one of the large department stores of New York City, and thinking she might get a copy of one of her books which she wished to send to a friend, she politely but cautiously approached the young woman who presided at the book counter.

"Have you 'Penelope's Progress'?" inquired Mrs. Wiggin.

"What, lady?" responded the book expert, somewhat in doubt.

"'Penelope's Progress'?"

"You mean 'Pilgrim's Progress,' don't you?" ventured the clerk, apparently anxious to save the customer's feelings. "We've got that, and there ain't anything better, I guess."

However, Mrs. Wiggin could not be prevailed upon to take the Pilgrim's for Penelope's, whatever she may have thought of the relative merits of the two books.—[Detroit Free Press.]

Something of a Difference.

"SIR," he said to the manager of the store, "I want to warn you against that clerk at the ribbon counter. I understand he has a wife in the East and left her on account of his bad habits, and his character, sir, his character—"

The visitor became emphatic and excited.

"I beg your pardon," interrupted the manager; "you were saying something about his character."

"Well, sir, they say—"

"Ah, quite a difference, my dear sir; quite a difference. My friend, such people as you may establish a reputation for a man, but you can't touch his character. A man's character is what he is; his reputation is what people say he is. Good-day, sir."

And the young man at the ribbon counter just kept on working and didn't feel a breeze.—[Denver Times.]

Worked the Wireless Telephone.

THERE is at least one woman in Chicago who firmly believes that the wireless telephone is already invented and in good working order. If you doubt it ask her.

A week ago she came back from South Haven, Mich., on one of the excursion boats, the captain of which happens to be a victim to the practical joke habit. She was late in leaving her hotel, and in the hurry her baggage was left on the pier at South Haven. She did not discover it until the steamer was some distance out in the lake. Then she went in search of the captain. Before she found him the boat had got such a good start that to turn back was out of the question.

"Captain," she said, "my baggage was left on the truck there in South Haven. All my wearing apparel was in the trunk. What shall I do?"

"We can't go back after it, madam," said the captain, politely. Then a bright idea struck him. "But you can call them up and tell them to forward it by the next boat. It will be delayed only a few hours."

"Why, captain," said the anxious woman, "how can I call them up when we are out in the middle of the lake?"

"Easy enough," replied the practical joker. "Haven't you heard of the wireless telephone? Just come with me."

The captain led her to the spot where the speaking

tubes run from the bridge down into the engine-room. As it happened the engineer is also a practical joker—a man after the captain's own heart. The captain took up the tube and set things to working properly.

"Hello, South Haven," he said. "There is a lady here who left her baggage on the wharf when we pulled out. She wants to tell you about it and to describe it to you."

The engineer entered at once into the spirit of the jest, and when the woman took the tube he was ready for her. In great detail she described her baggage, telling just how it had been left, the color of the trunks, and all. The engineer, speaking in the name of the South Haven agent, assured her that it would be promptly forwarded on the next boat, and she was entirely satisfied.

When the steamer reached the wharf in Chicago the captain assured her that if she would return when the next boat got in she would find her baggage safe and sound. Then he hurried to the telegraph office and sent a telegram to South Haven describing the missing trunks and ordering them sent on the next boat. The telegram was obeyed, the trunks were received and the happy woman has not yet done telling her friends about the wonders of up-to-date science.—[Chicago Tribune.]

Oklahoma's Salad Days.

A FEW years ago, when the new lands in Indian Territory were opened, the small towns which sprang up were filled with a very mixed population, the theaters and traveling theatrical companies were on a par with the towns they visited. One night the writer was in Oklahoma City and stepped into the theater where "Trilby" was being played. The house was packed from top to bottom with tough characters, and the character of the actors and their acting was, if anything, tougher, so that even the audience became restless.

The play finally reached the point where Little Billie is supposed to clasp Trilby passionately in his arms, instead of which, he held her arms' length, with as much ardor as he would have shown to a bale of hay, and exclaimed: "Oh, Trilby, nothing can come between us"—whereat a six-foot cow puncher in the gallery leaned over the railing and shouted in tones of supreme disgust, "Aw, git out! yer could trow a cow between yer!" —[S. B. Carrington in Anecdotes.]

Unconsciously Apropos.

A NEIGHBORING Episcopal church was divided into two factions, one favoring the high church and the other the low church views. The high church faction wanted to introduce vases and other symbols, and with a view to having these adopted purchased a set of vases which was placed in the altar.

In some way this set mysteriously disappeared. Of course, those who had purchased it were strong in the belief that the other faction had stolen it. The other faction was as much mystified over the affair as the owners. At this juncture a well-known clergyman of New York was invited to occupy the pulpit, and consented to officiate on a certain Sunday.

Imagine the surprise of the congregation when he announced as his text: "My house shall be called a house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." He was entertained by the high church party, and on the way home one of the members told him of the incident and of the surprise over the text he had used, and all joined in a hearty laugh over the occurrence.—[Boston Record.]

Would Be a "Salamander."

FRESH from a bath and the barber's chair, Justice George L. Walls sat in his courtroom yesterday with the satisfaction of feeling and knowing that he was innocent of perspiration. His clean-shaven face was smooth and cool notwithstanding the 105-degree thermometer.

Three white men and a negro entered the courtroom sweltering with heat, their faces streaming with perspiration.

"How do you manage it?" said one to Justice Walls.

"Oh, I'm a salamander," said the justice.

This was evidently a new word to the negro, whose lips kept moving in a silent attempt to pronounce the strange word. Noticing the curious look with which the negro was regarding him, the justice explained that a salamander was a reptile that could go through fire and devour flames without feeling the heat.

"Foh de Lawd, boss," said the negro, "I want to be one o' them things when the resurrection day come!"

Justice Walls's laugh was a long and loud one.—[Kansas City Journal.]

The Cross-eyed Lady.

THE death of Prince Von Hohenlohe recalls a story told at the expense of a New York matron lately "arrived" in society. When making the grand tour several years ago she found herself at a Swiss resort. There she met a German lady, cross-eyed and badly dressed, who made advances which were received coldly by the American. "You never can tell about people whom you meet traveling," she remarked. Later in the season the New Yorker was doing a German picture gallery, when the cross-eyed lady entered, accompanied by another lady in deep mourning. She noticed the officials paid marked attention to the new arrivals. "Who are they?" she inquired of an attendant. "The Empress Frederick and suite," was the reply. "And the cross-eyed lady?" "The Princess Von Hohenlohe, wife of the Imperial Chancellor," answered the guide.—[Evening Wisconsin.]

Knew His Destination.

GOOD-HUMOREDLY hilarious, he boarded a Market-street car and hung limply to a strap, looking at everybody and smiling foolishly. When the car had gone about ten blocks, he suddenly cried:

"Conductor; oh, I shay, conductor, where am I at?"

"We are at Fourteenth street," said the rope-jerker. "Where do you want to get off?"

"At the next saloon," said the genial gentleman, and even the ladies laughed.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

INCUBATOR BABIES.

PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBIT THAT NEVER LACKS FOR VISITORS.

From a Special Correspondent.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) July 29, 1901.—Probably the most popular novelty at the Pan-American Exposition is the exhibition known as the Infant Incubators. From early morn till dewy eve the little building is thronged with a curious crowd. On special days one has to stand on tiptoes to get a wink at the babies, and the demonstrators, whose duty it is to explain the operation of the patent and the peculiar difficulties of each case, are getting throat worn and husky expounding the wonders of the exhibition.

There are many little things that explain the stellar popularity of this infant attraction. It stands, first of all, at the most cross roads of the Midway, a conspicuous object, well as it is, with its name in type legible, though some not intelligible, to the most unpracticed reader. It is of brick, it looks like a cool retreat on a hot summer day. One suspects the presence there of something whitewashed walls, electric fans, and immaculate cleanliness.

There is "Professah" who adorns a platform in front of the building is no mean expounder of the charms of the incubator. With his gray hair, his academic garb, and his paternal air, he is the sheer embodiment of that kindly spirit of which infant incubators are a product. In a flickering spark of human life is a whole world, worthy all the brilliancy of the flashing stone in his swelling shirt front, all the eloquence of the powerful bally-hoo man on the Midway.

It is a lovely high-class and moral exhibition, ladies and gentlemen. It is his favorite form of address. "Going on all the time. See the lovely darlings brooded over by the mother-spirit of science. Boys in blue ribbons, girls in pink. A touching and instructive sight, a study for the young and old! Strictly moral and high-class, I say. Going on all the time!"

The "Professah" usually pauses at this point, clasps his hands under his long coat-tails, and flaps the latter. Every day brings a new quota of visitors through the incubator. It is so comforting to know that anything "moral and high-class" is going on all the time in this open Buffalo.

The babies inside never stop. There are some sixteen of them incubating at present, and they are at it every minute. Breathing, sleeping, stretching, yawning, waking, growing, they do have the busiest time living. The visitors take such satisfaction watching them that it is not often that one can get humanity under a glass case as a specimen. The prize show reminds for some enterprising concessionaire of the future who shall catch a few mature specimens of the genus humanity and mount them properly.

In a pleasant room, well-lighted by stained glass windows, stand the incubators, mere metal cases that look like stovepipes. They are elevated from the floor on a dais, so that they are about the right height for the ordinary observer. The chamber in which the baby lies is a glass globe, so that the little mite is plainly visible in view. His soft-covered bed of woven wire is suspended from side to side, so that it yields to every movement of the tiny body. Dressed like an ordinary baby, except that his little legs and feet are pinned up in bandaging clothes after the German fashion, there is really nothing except his size to indicate that he was incubated at the start in the race of life.

Each incubator is a card, on which are written the baby's initials, the date of his birth and his admission to the incubator, the circumstances that make his case advisable, his weight, and any other details of significance. The parents' names and residence are given.

The incubators are designed to meet the requirements of children weakly or prematurely born. Temperature is the most important consideration for children of that class. By means of an automatic contrivance it is kept uniform within the incubators and at a degree comparable to that in which the baby would have lived, had nature had her way unto the end. At the side of each case is a metal boiler, which holds about two gallons of water that may be heated from below by either a Bunsen burner or an ordinary lamp. Through the proper insulation of cold water, the circulation is controlled in the pipes that heat the incubator in the same manner in which it is done in a home heated by hot water. If the heat runs above or falls below the required standard, an automatic spring inside the incubator regulates the supply as it should be. A Centigrade thermometer at the front of the incubator is a constant guide as to the conditions.

Fresh air is introduced into the incubator through a large pipe, which communicates with the outside world. The air passes first through an antiseptic fluid, which kills any germs that may be lurking in it, then through cotton which takes up any physical impurities, and is finally introduced into the chamber where the baby lies. A pan of warm water below his incubating couch keeps the atmosphere humid, and the amount of moisture is registered by a small hydrometer on the side of the incubator.

Every two hours the babies are taken out and brought to the nurses, who supply them with nature's food. In the case of the fastidious, this method is considered an improvement over the she-asses employed in some of the best institutions. Graduate nurses are also in attendance to provide all the details of the nursery. The babies are only little animals, and if they are not fed because they are hungry, uncomfortable, or in pain. "Mothering" is something not considered necessary at this tender age; scientific care is thought to be an improvement on old-fashioned coddling.

In a glass room back of the incubator hall may be seen the working of a model nursery. Here is the pretty little room where the littlest baby is daily tubbed, the

scales where they are weighed after every meal, the pretty hanging crib where they are laid after a two-months' course in the incubator.

The frequent visitor notices a marked change in the infants' condition from day to day. The final denouement is not so startling as it is in the other kind of incubators attached to the agricultural exhibit, but progress from day to day is more apparent. Babies who were brand new when the exposition opened, and, in fact, quite lacking in some of the final touches, have now a sand-paper finish on and are almost ready to face the cold world from the vantage point of some woman's arms, which, next to an incubator, are the warmest and most beneficent resting place the mites are ever likely to find. Infants that have reached this stage are now spending a large part of their time in the dainty cribs in the nursery. From being mere chunks of shapeless, expressionless protoplasm, they have become plump little packs of promise. The world is beginning to tell them its story, the visitor realizes, as he watches the roving eyes and sees that look of beatific contentment steal over a tiny face as the milk from a prosaic bottle begins to fill a swagging little stomach. Those are the infants that are being weaned before they are removed from the kindly shelter of the incubation.

All the babies are interesting, but people will have their preferences. The twin girls deserve special mention, as do the triplet boys. Little George Washington Somebody, who was brought in on the Fourth of July, and little Qbata, the Indian princess of two pounds plus, child of Chief Many Tales and a Princess Unpronounceable. There is nothing but a dusky skin, well suited to the pink ribbons of her environment, to indicate the papposehood. One wonders if dreams of white linen, soft lace, a daily bath, and talcum powder will not haunt all her childhood slumbers after such an opening experience.

Whether the race will be improved by this ultra-modern interference in nature's rude rule of race development through survival of the fittest, or whether a more primitive and Spartan practice of exposing the weakly ones were better in the long run, is a mooted question for students of social science to settle, if they can. Probably that arch-peasant, old Malthus, would sing a dismal dirge, if he could see the infant incubators in the Midway. Certainly, they do the work intended by their inventor, Dr. Paul Alutman of Berlin. Statistics show that only 25 per cent. of that class of babies ordinarily live; by means of the incubator, about 85 per cent. are saved to walk this vale of tears.

In individual cases the incubators are often a blessing. It is well then for every grown man and woman who visits the institution to have a thought for the unfathomable character of the future. Let him register for a catalogue of Qbata.

"Wer weiss was schlummert in der Zeiten Hintergrund?"

HARRIET CONNOR BROWN.

IS ANDREE DEAD?

HIS MOTHER AND SISTER BELIEVE THAT HE IS ALIVE.

By a Special Contributor.

FOUR years have passed since S. A. Andree started for the North Pole in a balloon. The Swedish courts have declared officially that the daring explorer is dead, Andree's own extreme limit of time has passed, all geographers are agreed that the intrepid balloonist is lost; his own brother has accepted the bequests made to him in Andree's will—only two women know that the man who had the courage of scientific convictions and was willing to risk his life in the demonstration of his deductions is still alive and will return.

Two women living in the little town of Grenna, far away from the noise and strife of big cities; living in a place where the mere appearance of a stranger evokes a great deal of curiosity and comment; two women leading simple and uneventful lives far back in the interior of Sweden; two women—the mother and sister of Andree—give no credence to any demonstration of the improbability or impossibility of his return. Two women—his mother and his sister—are ready to receive him any day or night, and these two faithful women dust and clear every morning the very rooms in which he perfected the plans for his expeditions, and expect him to appear some time or other and to tell them what his experiences were. Say what you may, produce the most convincing proof that Andree must be dead, bring forth the strongest arguments in favor of your contention, the mother and sister will listen quietly, and when you have finished they will simply say: "Han lever och vill otervanda." (He is alive and will return.)

It is not mere hope, merely a strong desire, that makes these women so absolutely certain of the return of their son and brother. It is faith, the most infinite, unshaking and unchanging faith in their belief that S. A. Andree went forth to seek the North Pole and to find it in fulfillment of a mission given to him directly by Almighty God himself. "And the Lord has never yet forsaken one of His servants," is the way they explain it.

What manner of women are these two?

Fru Minna Andree is nearly 70 years old, though her clear, ruddy face, her erect carriage and the continuous smile that plays around her face makes her appear much younger. Her rather robust daughter, Fru Emeline Spanberg, is a lively, good-natured woman, and mother and daughter impress the visitor as a pair of the most intimate friends. The cottage they live in is a roomy, one-storied building, furnished simply, yet in good taste. Most of the furniture is substantial oak, and an etching or two relieves the somberness of the walls.

Fru Minnie Andree lives where she has lived through five and thirty years, ever since she became a widow. Here is not an expensive household, the pension she receives from the government, in whose service her husband died, is not sufficient to allow her to make any ostentatious display, even were she so inclined, which she is not. Her income, however, is large enough to dispel any fear of want, and the cottage in the midst of a large garden is cheery and pleasant to look at. In the town of

Grenna the Andrees have always been held in high esteem, and whenever a stranger finds his way to the town the Andree cottage extends to him its hospitality.

Fru Andree, as well as her daughter, is a very pleasant hostess. Although they have suffered some from the wanton and idle curiosity of a few "globe trotters," they receive their visitor with such cordiality as only the real Swede or Norwegian possesses. I shall never forget the astonishment they expressed when I told them that I had come from America and that my sole object in visiting Grenna was to learn something of the personality of the two women, who received me heartily at their gate. "You will find that we are in no way remarkable," said Fru Emeline Spanberg to me. "We are Swedish women, like the rest of them, and what you will see in our house you can find almost in every house of our village. Of course, brother's room (and it did not take me long to discern that when she spoke of 'brother' she referred to S. A. Andree) is an exception. They have taken away a good many instruments, maps and books, still there is enough left to show that brother was not an idler. But, then, see for yourself." And suiting the action to her words, she asked me to go in.

I did not know exactly why, but there is a sort of subtle religious air around the house. Not that anything would force itself on the visitor, but taking it all in all one is at once impressed by the fact that theirs is a religious household. There is a large Swedish Bible on the table of the sitting-room, and through the open door I could see a beautiful reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," which graces the wall of the dining-room. Presently tea was served, and under the influence of this brew—which, by the way, both ladies strengthened with just a dash of brandy—the conversation became less formal, and more interesting. So interesting, in fact, that the time which was left to me proved to be too short to reach my railway station and I accepted the invitation to remain over night.

It was in the evening that I saw the really beautiful traits of these women. They are well read, know the literature of the day, enjoy a bit of fun, but show no trace of frivolity. Their simplicity and naturalness are marvelous, and there is the stamp of truthfulness on every sentence they express, in every word they utter. They are devout women, and Fru Andree invokes grace before the simple and wholesome meal. "And, oh, Lord, keep thy servant, my son, and return him safely," she ends her prayer today as she has ended it every day for these four years. "Amen! Amen!" responds Fru Spanberg, and I found myself saying "Amen" also.

It is impossible to describe the glow of pride and satisfaction which spreads over the kindly face of the mother when she exhibits the first shoe her son wore, when she points out the first prayer book he used, when she holds up to your inspection the white tie he wore at his confirmation. And when she opens the drawer and takes out the various parchments which testify to the valor of her son in high school and university, when she handles the various medals he received, when she asks you to read the flattering letters in which countless scientific societies notified him of his election as one of their members, then, indeed, you see in her motherhood glorified and transfigured, so to speak.

"Has there even been a mother more blessed than I?" she asks, and it must be said that her face gives the answer.

"From boyhood on my boy has felt that like the apostles of old, he must go to parts unknown and preach the gospel. Not in the same way as the regular missionaries. Oh, no! He never was much of a talker. But God gave him the capacity and opportunity to study, and that is also one way to make God's goodness known. Yes, he was to find the North Pole, and by his discovery of this much-sought-after region to testify before the world of the greatness of our Lord."

Perhaps the mother is mistaken; perhaps—and a number of competent people so declare—Andree was not a religious man, but who could have the heart to contradict the mother's belief or attempt to shake her faith. No, a thousand times no! Even though Andree had been the exact opposite of all his mother believes him to be, and even if I had had the most convincing proof for it, I would not dare to breathe the least vestige of such a possibility in the presence of his mother, who is happy in the conviction that her son is one of God's chosen instruments, and who in this her happiness is buoyant, hopeful and contented.

They do not keep late hours in the Andree house. Nine o'clock finds them in their beds, and with the first song of the early birds Fru Andree and Fru Spanberg are out in the open. A large number of pigeons swarm around the women, and the two great Danes in the background come to say "Good morning" with a joyous bark. But the pigeons are not frightened. They know their mistresses, and know the dogs, and in sweet harmony they live without friction.

After an excellent breakfast, consisting of coffee, toast, eggs and fruit, I bade the two ladies "Good-by," and as the carriage took me to my station I wished that Andree might return. I wished for his return for no other reason but that the faith of his mother and sister should prove justified. I wished, and wish, for his speedy return—if from no other cause—just that their positive expectations should come true. And I, for one, should be extremely pleased if the day would come when these two women could say, "Han lever och has otervanda." (He is alive and has returned.)

EUGENE LIMEDORFER.

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THE CIRCUS IN VERMONT.

[Montpelier Journal:] Some people, who have come down from a former generation, during the circus tour are recalling the day of Arcadian simplicity when Vermont's law forbade the circus to come within the State limits—and it was only some two score years ago the prohibition was withdrawn. Circuses skirted all the borders, to which Vermonters came down and crossed over into New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts to see the feats of ground and lofty tumbling, and finally, the virtue and wisdom relented, and admitted the show to the tour of the State.

First Impressions of a Mountain Lumber Camp.

SANGER AND ITS PEOPLE.

LIFE OF THE LUMBERMEN—THE FLUME—A RIDE ON A WOODEN RAILWAY.

By Dr. N. M. Babad.

Of the Southern Pacific's Sketching Expedition Into the King's River Country.

WE ARRIVED in Milwood at sundown—the one hour in twenty-four when most of the inhabitants meet and rub shoulders at one of the two public institutions, the postoffice or the saloon. The last is open long after the former is closed, and is therefore the center of attraction. All saloons look alike to me in that they have an appearance and an odor specifically their own, that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. The Sequoia Hotel would be no exception to the accepted idea, but for the most unusual and picturesque surroundings that at once make it unique and interesting. It is a two-story wooden building, with pretensions to symmetry, almost completely lost in shrubbery, with dogwood in full bloom on all sides of it, with old pines to kiss its roof in the quiet of the night and a swift-running brook to keep up its gurgling and its bubbling. Imagine in front of it, from the very doors to the postoffice a hundred yards away, an enormous flat rock teeming with holes, in which Indians ground their grain, and you will get a complete picture of the only hotel in Milwood, where the bill of fare is so long that the waiter seldom goes through it without beginning over and over again, where a slot machine is doing land-office business from dawn till midnight—where, in short, all that is good and whole-natured in the horny sons of toil is minimized in cheap whisky and cheaper beer. But such as it is, it is a most reliable source of information about everything and anything regarding the adjacent country—a rare field for study of human nature in its most threadbare and undisguised forms. For if the lumbermen make a rough-looking set of men in their soiled overalls, with grim, dirty countenances, if the language they speak and the oaths they decorate it with be the most grotesque and original in their shabbiness, they need only be approached in the right way and in the right light to appear before you as manly, good-natured fellows, brave and honest at heart, whom Fate has driven together from all parts of the country. A tenderfoot in such matters, I have at first given their company a wide berth. It was a sort of natural repugnance not unmixed with fear. However, if their profanity could not but amuse, their apparent sympathies and keen, quick responses to all that is best in man when the right chord was touched, as betrayed to me, silent listener, in their yarns and impossible stories, all gave me lots of food for thought. True, what was new to me, a foreigner, might be an old story to a Californian, but I doubt it. With the intention of one trained to look for a story in everything, I began by becoming interested, and ended by growing attached to these very men whom the cheapest, vilest whisky affected not, who had a smile and a handshake for each other and a faith in their Master and in the world He made, that is amazing. The result was that I gave my idea of "pumping" the superintendent for facts concerning the running of the mills and methods of conquering the wilderness. I found it much easier and pleasanter work to get my data from the men themselves, who, with a few exceptions, possessed more than ordinary intelligence, and some quite an education. This is because Milwood and Converse Basin, both the property of the Sanger Lumber Company, are settled by a class of men that come here not with a view of making it their home. At the best work is only obtainable eight months out of twelve, ending with the first snow, and is of such nature as to make permanent residence unattractive. These are mostly young unmarried men, who, detached, for some reason or other, from home and regular employment, often far more remunerative and attractive than logging—come here as a last resort, to brace up physically and morally and return to civilization all the better, for a new struggle with Fate. True, their wages are the least attractive part of the affair, considering the labor. The pay ranges all the way from forty to sixty dollars a month for unskilled labor and seventy-five to a hundred for efficient mechanics. At a first glance, this is not so bad. But the Sanger Lumber Company still adheres to obnoxious systems, that while profitable for the employers is always a source of trouble among the employees. These are the company store and the check system. The former is the only place of its kind in the few settlements, and as the men good-naturedly joke, it is not put there entirely for its health, even if the climate is good. The men are given coupons good for so much trade at the store, which, having no competition, charges its own prices. The men are also paid by check or statements. No ready cash is ever given out at the mills. If they want the coin of the realm, they get it by turning these statements over to the Sequoia hotel, which charges 5 per cent. discount. Incidentally this means that the men are under obligation to the saloon-keeper, which obligation is paid off at the bar. The result is obvious. And yet, I must confess that there is but little grumbling and dissatisfaction among the men, and no talk of unions.

Milwood, up to five years ago, was the only field of operation of the Sanger Lumber Company. Here was the large planing mill that turned out millions of feet every season, and left forlorn-looking stumps where in former years gigantic Sequoias proudly whispered to the breeze the secrets overheard from heaven as they drifted down from the stars. Here nine years the wonderful flume was built. The main office of the lumber company is at Sanger, whence the lumber is shipped by rail all over the country. Fifty miles by direct route, as the eagle flies, separates Sanger from Milwood and the Basin—fifty miles of rocky mountains that at Milwood reach an al-

titude of almost five thousand feet. To bring the lumber from the mountains, this flume was built at an expense of a million dollars or so. At first the several small mountain springs were dammed and an artificial lake produced. Characteristic is the way in which this was accomplished. Although rock is as plentiful and handy as wood, only the latter was used. Enormous trees were laid across the narrow neck in a semicircle, producing a large mirror-like sheet of water, clear and cold, and deep, as only mountain springs can make it. At the mouth of the lake the flume begins. It is a narrow wooden affair holding about three feet of water. It takes sixty miles of it to reach Sanger. In places, where it begins, it is very low and humble, touching the ground; in others, where it curves over the Kings River and comes into the realms of civilization, it runs for miles and miles on elevations, looking like a gigantic bridge. Into this flume, at which modern engineering points with scorn, are dropped the redwood boards. This work is done at Milwood. A picture painted here illustrates the scene very well. On both sides of the flume men are "clamping" the boards together. In other words they select boards of equal width, if not length, fasten them to each other by iron clamps, and plunge the whole mass into the water. As the flume, from Milwood to Sanger, runs mostly down hill—some five thousand feet—the impetus and the swift current together lend the lumber great speed. It takes but five hours for a board to traverse the distance of sixty miles. It takes the stage twelve hours to cover the distance of fifty miles to reach the same destination.

The flume was built with a view of saving large sums of money which otherwise would have been spent on hauling the timber on drays. It is now considered a failure. A railroad built at a larger expense would have done the work much better, and what is more important, would have lasted much longer, being cheaper in the end. The flume, made of wood, over which water constantly flows, is in constant need of repairs. A telephone system with numerous stations and shifts of men to operate them day and night, is one great expense made necessary by the flume. Should the water leak out at a certain place along the sixty-mile route, or two "clamps" bunch together and obstruct the passage, all further work would be stopped and the men rendered idle, unless the telephone agent at his particular station reports the nature and location of the mischief at once and steps are taken to repair the damage. Altogether it is an intricate and complicated affair, that shows more than anything else what a decade means in the progress of modern civilization, and how differently men do things now from the methods ten years ago. The same lumber company, which, by the way, is under sole control of the Bank of British Columbia, and is composed of Canadian capitalists, has proven its wisdom by changing its entire policy. When Milwood was cut bare of lumber, with only here and there a lone remnant of a pine mournfully looking over the scene of carnage, Converse Basin was next made the center of operations. Mindful of the costly lesson, the company did not extend the flume, but built a railroad nine miles in length, which, in combination with a cable and a hoist, brings back the ready lumber to Milwood, whence it finds its way into the flume. The railroad is the most unique affair of its kind it was my fortune to see, and I traveled over a good many. In the first place, its only engine is a cross between a regular railroad machine and a steamship puller. Its fuel is wood, of course. In fact the whole railroad is of wood, with the exception of the rails and such parts wherein iron is indispensable. It carries freight only, and the men who accompany it are warned of the danger and the risks they take. As the train glides and snakes along its tortuous course, now puffing and panting as it climbs a steep hill, now slowing up as it passes a deep ravine over a trestle 267 feet high, there are disclosed before the spectator's eye scenes of such wild beauty that he forgets for the nonce all danger; the threatening rocks above and the yawning abyss beneath. I took my first trip the second day after I landed in Milwood. I was given the seat of honor on the engine, with my back to the boiler; lest I freeze, I suppose. My feet hung down and my hands were constantly clutching and catching at something. It was the most perilous ride of my life, and while I don't recollect exactly in how many languages I prayed, I remember taking my eyes off the scenery long enough to remove a few fistfuls of cinders that built their nests in my eyes.

As I said, the roadbed, the trestles, the bridges, are all made of wood, but not in a fashion you would imagine. Instead of boards or logs nailed down and made firm in the old approved manner, gigantic trees, some sixteen and twenty feet in diameter, have been cut off near the base; then trunks laid upon and across the stumps. Upon this bed were laid the rails. No hauling was necessary, as the train runs through the heart of the redwood forest. These stumps and these trestles, and the train puffing above them, reminded me involuntarily of the pyramids built by giants long since gone, upon whose structure that defies centuries, pilgrims run up and down with puny strides and a triumphant sneer.

As if the experience was not sufficient for one trip of nine miles, another surprise awaits you at the summit. Here the train stops and the cable takes its place. There is a hoist, which, attached to the cars, precipitates you down 800 feet or so in ten minutes, giving you the last sensation of a thrilling adventure. The cable is on the same principle as that of the Mt. Lowe incline, with the only difference that the latter is built for passengers and guarantees safety, therefore is more elaborate and perfect. The former makes no such claims. Strangely enough there are comparatively very few accidents. Dr. Sweeney, who single-handed, attends to a hospital and over a thousand men in a way which is little short of marvelous, shows with just pride many a man he has operated upon with most wonderful results. This is

due not so much to his efficiency as a surgeon, as to his invigorating and bracing mountain air that has hardened men strong as the hardwood. The flume renders convalescence safe and rapid. Here, one strikes one most in this maze of wonders is the system, that, clock-like, works day after day, which—hitch—a perfect chain of automata which, by a liberal oiling to become a sort of mobile. Little, if anything, is done by strength. Machinery leads the way. I was in the process of converting an enormously large mass of flat even boards, clamped and fastened the flume the same day, and was amazed at the strength the men spent in the operation. Much, therefore, they accomplished from the great giant is doomed, and his bed is made he will fall in a certain direction, till he gets to the mill where deft and quick hands push him gently along on his path to destruction, so that he is lost of him, not even the sawdust which, by engines, everything is done by machinery, and electricity. Imagine a dense forest, green, dark, and mysterious and in the midst of it a clearing which civilization landed with a vengeance to destroy and convert the forests into a desert. May get an idea of what Converse Basin really is, its shadowy outlines of mountain peaks and gloomy thoughts, with its hundreds of creeks, muddled by sawdust and tan bark, and dirt but still singing of better days. And here, with its saloon where drunken lumbermen echo with their oaths, and the hospital where a cot and a wounded laborer, a fellow-trooper to shake a callous hand in true brotherly sympathy for him to whom life is varied and many-sided, Milwood holds many a valuable. But if one is not interested in psychology, he can still find plenty of beautiful spots to see and weave a world of romances. Here, in Sequoia National Park, the general grant reserve trees and numerous other sights which one can see over in a few words. I shall leave them to the letter.

N. M. Babad.
Camp Emmy, Copper Creek, King's River, August 27, 1901.

A WONDERFUL NEW ORCHID

A VALUABLE VARIETY WHOSE BLOSSOMS EXPERTS HAVE SELDOM SEEN.

(London Mail.) The orchid world is talking about the new orchid which has just flowered in the collection of Horace Pitt, the well-known odontoglossums, at Rosslyn, Stamford Hill.

The Pitt diamond achieved fame enough, the orchid promises to equal it. Honored in London with a gold medal, and in London by the first-class certificate awarded by the orchid society the Royal Horticultural Society, this *Odontoglossum* Crispum Pittianum, to give it its full name, has secured those hall marks which are awarded to plants whose sterling quality and value are doubt.

Three years ago the agents of John Corder, collector, found this now celebrated orchid in Colombian woods. Neither the Spanish nor Corder ever saw the plant in bloom. Collectors, rule, see few orchids in flower, as the collectors' flowering seasons do not synchronize.

Last year it blossomed for the first time in the orchid houses of a large grower near London, whom Corder disposed of his plants.

There it was seen by Thomas Walters, the expert. He thought it promising enough even in bud. But the flowers as yet were not open, and chance. He determined to take all risks and gave the price asked.

A bargain, indeed, it proved, for in Mr. Pitt's collection it has turned out as valuable as any variety excepting Baron Schroder's matchless apium. An unmatchable plant is easily the best ever yet seen. The Pitt variety is held by experts to be the most valuable of Sander's true old Pachy type, of a variety apium introduced by F. Sander & Co. forerunner. Probably very few persons outside in such matters have seen the flower in bloom. Good many more, if they had the chance of seeing a specimen, would not recognize the unique name and the high value attached to it. It is a great beauty, a claim that cannot be made of valuable specimens, for in the orchid world monetary value do not always go together. One of the most costly flowers are insignificant in appearance, and have nothing whatever to commend them except their rarity.

THE RED SPOT ON JUPITER.

(Philadelphia Times.) Prof. Brandegee's opinion that the red spot noticeable on Jupiter's mass sliding over the liquid surface of the planet is a very improbable that the spot is a moving lava, but that it is most likely a semi-permanent kind.

This red spot appears to have a period of rotation subject to a regular change. While the planet is a constant quantity, that of the spot is growing longer. Since 1891, like a horse on a track, it has traversed in the neighborhood of four-fifths of the circumference of the planet in the same direction, during which time it has also increased in length. The rotation of the planet is different at different latitudes. It is quickest in the middle and slowest near the equator. The spot is most like a cloud-like mass, as it seems to lie in the depths of the Jovian atmosphere.

Scene

Camp

Lumber
Largest

View
Sequoia

Illustrations from photo

Camp.

efficiency as a surgeon as to the
ing mountain air that makes the
as the hardwood they cut, and
safe and rapid. However, what
is a maze of wonders is the perfect
works day after day, without a
of automaton, which only needs
become a sort of perpetual
thing, is done by actual human
hands the way. I was shown
an enormously large Sequoia
boards, clamped and thrown
and was amazed to see how
pent in the operation, and how
accomplished from the moment
ned, and his bed is made so that
in direction, till he gets into the
ick hands push him ever so close
to destruction, so that nothing
in the sawdust which feels like
done by machinery, driven by
dense forest, green, dark, covered
the midst of it a clear, open
ed with a vengeance to cut and
forests into a desert—and
at Converse Basin really is, with
mountain peaks absorbed
its hundreds of springs
edust and tan bark, black
better days. And last the
drunken lumbermen wake
and the hospital where, over
orer, a fellow-toiler bends down
in true brotherly affection. The
is varied and many-hued
olds many a valuable lesson
rosted in psychological research
of beautiful spots to charm the
of romances. Here is the
e general grant reserve, the
er sights which one cannot
shall leave them for my own
N. M. BABADY
reek, King's River Cañon, July

FUL NEW ORCHID.

TY WHOSE BLOSSOM EVER
AVE SELDOM SEEN.

orchid world is talking excitedly
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the well-known amateur at
lyn, Stamford Hill.

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marks which are accorded only
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now celebrated form in the
either the Spanish Indians
ant in bloom. Collectors, as a
flower, as the collecting and
synchronize.

for the first time in Europe in
large grower near London, is
of his plants.

Thomas Walters, the orchid
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yet were not open, and all was
to take all risks and promptly

proved, for in Mr. Pitt's posses
valuable as any variety known
r's matchless apiatum. This
ly the best ever yet known, and
y experts to be the second best,
the old Pachy type, of which
ed by F. Sander & Co. is the
ry few persons outside exper
en the flower in bloom, and
had the chance of picking up
nize the unique nature of the
attached to it. It is certainly
hat cannot be made for money
in the orchid world beauty
always go together, and
are insignificant and even
nothing whatever to ruin
rarity.

NOT ON JUPITER.

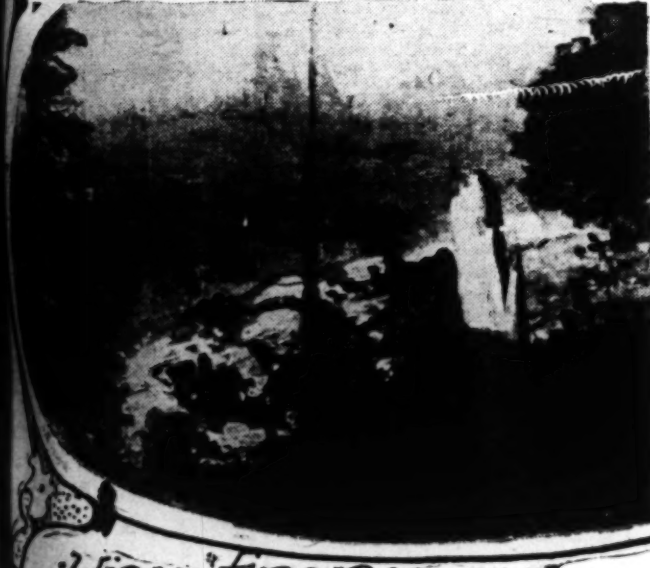
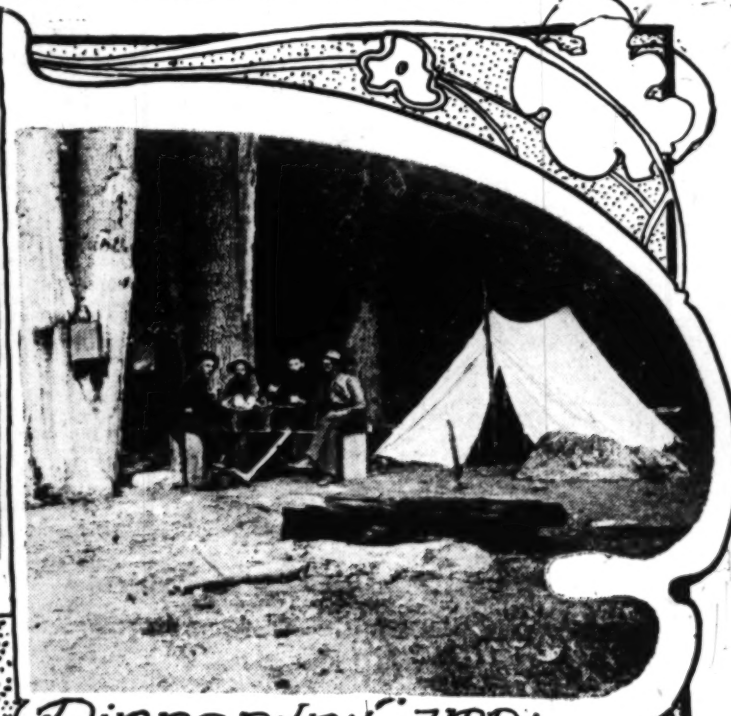
Prof. Breadichin expresses the
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have a period of rotation that
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ence of the planet in a retro-
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the planet is different in dis-
tance in the middle latitudes
the spot is most likely not a
ms to lie in the deeper levels

Scenes at the Lumber Camp, King's River Canyon.



Camper's Paradise.

Lumber Camp At Milwood.
Largest Flume In The World.View from
Sequoia Hotel.

Dinner In Camp.

View Of Great Lumber
Yard Holding 6,000,000 ft.
Of Lumber.

Waiting For The Train.

Illustrations from photos furnished the Ames through the courtesy of the Southern Pacific passenger department, San Francisco.

By a Special Contributor.

After an actress has married and has a protector to keep her safely home, she is apt to recall and to tell amusing stories of her past experiences; but I notice these tales are never told by the girls. They become

Frank Staltsmiller, the driver of an express wagon in
Silver, Colo., began the practice about two years ago of
giving oats under the feet of his horses when they
were. He was actuated by a feeling of kindness to the
animals; but his humane treatment of his horses has
attracted attention and brought him considerable busi-
ness. The local expressmen's union proposes to ask all
members to adopt the practice. (Palladium
word.

(Engineering:—) Motor tires, it may be said, are vulcanized in a mould or are made in the rubber has been vulcanized in the latter is the cheaper method of the two, the former and costly moulds being obtained. However, tends to the conclusion that the latter gives better results, and it is upon these grounds, that the industry which is now well established in this country, will proceed. The writer has articles of much less value than the above has long proved a somewhat thorny problem for rubber manufacturers; much money may easily be expended in preparation of moulds for which the investment is permanent or even transitory, and in the case of the latter it is very generally the custom to require the user to provide, or at any rate pay for, his own mould. It is then largely from a fear of sinking money at night speedily prove useless owing to changes in the business, that disqualification is often given by our rubber firms to embark in this line. In the case of the latter, it is the result of this Luddite policy is now plainly seen in the name which the French firms have given to their tires, not only abroad, but with the makers of automobile clubs.

Back in Missouri, we
lost your life it's all

PEDESTRIAN For skirts, handsome fabrics with plain backs, plain face, in oxford, gray and ca-stor mixtures; full 54

Special Contributor.

...where I came from," says one, "but it's different. There they treat a man

chemical training (for both sexes,) and on the construction, in densely populated parts of the city, of large hotels—if such they may be termed—for the use of the better class of workmen. These hotels will, it is understood, be conducted on the lines of the Rowton Houses, and it is certain that they will be of equal, if not greater, service, for the need for them, owing to the peculiar social circumstances which prevail in Russia, must be very pronounced.

By a Special Contributor.

And yet the earth is only His footstool.
GEO. B. COOK.

GEO. B. COOK

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

A Perplexing Problem.

H C. P. PARADENA, writes as follows: "Will you, who solve perplexing problems, be good enough to suggest how an old-fashioned, square bay window may be effectively curtained, including archway drapery. The bay consists of two front windows facing street, also half window on either side, all joined by casing, and extending from within six inches of alcove ceiling to floor. This bedroom is carpeted with a cool green and cream Brussels rug; the wall paper is cream with delicate sprays of lavender and green flowers. The furniture is white, the woodwork a cool green also. With dainty, appropriate curtaining, the bad effect of this square hard-lined little alcove might be lessened somewhat. My own efforts so far are unavailing and never seem quite right. With a single curtain hanging straight to floor the effect is too scant. With double curtains the room seems all curtain and alcove. If the curtains are draped back they constantly remind one of six maids dancing a minuet all in a row, and 'I would have something calm and restful, I prithee.'"

There are two methods that suggest themselves to me that will avoid the defects you mention in arrangement. Hang thin white muslin straight and full to the sill, at all of your windows, and then loop back a cretonne in

green or blue. The ceiling of hall and parlor with green walls should be the color of rich cream down to picture molding.

A White and Crimson Scheme for Hall

L. M. says: "Seeing how much you have helped others out of difficulties, I am going to ask you to help straighten out mine. To me our hall is hopelessly bad. Ours is an old-fashioned house, with high ceilings and a long, narrow hallway. This is 6x12, running through the center as far as the dining-room. About twenty feet from front door starts a narrow winding stairway in varnished redwood that really is quite a good feature in itself. Having been put in some years after the house was built, the other woodwork in hall was painted dark red. A doorway at right of hall leads into a large living room, which I shall trouble you about also, and on left into reception parlor in green. At the end of the hall is a door opening into the dining-room in darker green. The hall is fairly well lighted by double glass doors, and a large transom over door. The furniture is oak. We wish to lay a new hardwood (oak) floor in the hall, and here arises the difficulty. One of the family likes the staircase as it is, and somewhat objects to changing it by painting. However, we may persuade him that the change would be an improvement. In that case, what color in paint and paper would you advise? Had thought of painting stairs and other woodwork white with rich, red paper on walls. What color should the ceiling be with red walls? When stairs are painted white, should the treads and hand rail be left in the redwood? Could you give me any other scheme in which the redwood stairs as they are and an oak

best, that you must be painting at the detail of your stairway. If it is not to be beautiful painted white, otherwise I leave it as it is and use the blue color further at your letter I see that your living-room is blue. This fact, however, you from having a blue hall. They go together well in one color and I cannot do low with your redwood, and you have green. With the carpet and things in your living-room you could not do better in blue just as you suggest. The walls are either of white muslin and the ceiling, or of Arabian net, will be chosen down. I rarely advise the use of plaster. It is so thin in texture that it is apt to hang hung very full, and even then it is not as sheer white muslin. There are some that have sufficient body to hang with it can afford Arabian net it will look better. White muslin can always be kept thin is inexpensive. Your ceiling can be of or café au lait, or cream color, or a light wall. Velour is what you want, I think for your seat.

A Yellow Dining Room.

L. C. K., Los Angeles, writes: "I want your advice in regard to the furnishing of it is 14x30, opening off of a reception large north window, a large west 'bow' small window over the sideboard. It to have black woodwork with yellow walls, a wainscoted quite high. Also a black color would you suggest for the main dining? If you think the black would not and gloomy, would you kindly suggest we would go well with the yellow walls. If yellow shall I use on the walls? The mission style and I want the dining-room pretty. I shall rely solely on your suggestions also suggest suitable hangings, etc."

There is nothing in dining-room treatment appeals to my sense of what is cheerful and much as the scheme you mention. There is the black looking at all gloomy, but you can brown stain on your woodwork if it is painted, in imitation of the Belgian oak-brown. This goes beautifully with the rose and if you curtain your windows with white or over yellow silk cash curtains, your scheme I am sure. Yellow with a green in it and not a shade of green in what these walls. A light, creamy yellow. A rose has much of this yellow in it, but sometimes green in the center. I once saw a yellow dining-room which, with the black wainscoting, had a dark polished floor, a large Turkish rug in rich, soft colors for of the room, but in an alcove where the window curtained with white and yellow, a rag rug of yellow and black, "hit and miss" with a broad black bar across the ends, to bring the color scheme to a focus in the completed room beautifully.

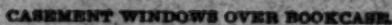
An Upper Chamber for an English Cottage

R. P. L.: I have found a design for a room which I wish to recommend. I can give you an exact description of a room I saw, and you can vary the colors or arrangement as far as your fancy dictates. Just as this little bedroom stands it is very charming, and you would do well to copy it. The room is about 12x14, and has a row of four windows on the west side. These windows are dressed with their straight curtains to sill of white-lin and seat beneath, cushioned with green. A delightful feature of the room: The floor has a fine white matting, on which is a Turkish rug having a border of red and blue.

turkish rug having some green and gold. The walls are papered with a stripe of painting with one of pink sweet peas on a blue. The paint of the woodwork reproduces the sweet-pea foliage, and quaint oval brass knocker on the pale green doors. The panels of course runs across, which adds to the suggestion. The ceiling and frieze are plain wash. The white enameled bed of things has had a coat of fine ivory white over the ordinary cheap finish of these beds much improved thereby. A valenced embroidered muslin corresponds with the window seat a white wicker work of spoon basket lined with green silk and ribbons, and the white enameled children's dresser are decorated with white muslin ribbons. The little white chair in front of which my lady seats herself for the toilette, has a tied-in green silk cushion corner bookcase built into the wall with plaster cast of Hermes, some handsome photographs and an Indian basket. I was a beautiful illustration of a vine-draped arbor that I had procured for your benefit and in the Times. The tangle of foliage and flowers too indistinct for reproduction.

The housekeeper of "The House Doctor" is possible, all proper and clearly stated queries in care of The Times from whatever source or by what writer be a resident of California or not; and have been clearly understood on any particular point privately making necessary explanation. Answers frequently to be deferred for a week or more.

Human societies in various places are making annual appeals to householders who are asked in the summer not to turn the family car out to get along the best way she can. It is complimentary to the humanity of the age that even the large amount of missionary work they are doing. It is creditable to them that they do not to the public at large that it requires a—
—(Baltimore American.



delicate colors, reproducing your cream, green and lavender, on either side of archway. The straight folds in the middle obviate the effect of too much looping. Or you can reverse the treatment, and hang ruffled dotted muslin caught back at all the windows, and outline the whole with straight curtains at archway, of cool green denim. A pretty fern on a wicker stand, set close against the glass, will pleasantly break the monotony.

A Mean Green Parrot.

Mrs. T. D. R., Los Angeles, writes: "My hall, parlor and dining-room front north and are well lighted; the sitting-room just back of the parlor has south and west exposure (a very light room.) The dining-room is buff. Will you please help me to decide which will be prettiest for hall and parlor (being practically one room, divided by large pillars), red or green, and what shades shall I use. I like moss green, but don't know how plants will look against it; some greens make them look faded and bronzy. Please be sure to advise me particularly about the carpet as to color in either case, as that is the most perplexing feature to me. Would you not carpet the steps like parlor and hall? Will color sitting-room whatever will open up well on the parlor."

In the first place, I would assuredly advise you to color your hall and parlor alike and carpet your stairs with precisely the same carpeting used on hall and parlor floors. As there will, in this way, be a good deal of the color used, I believe that you would find green more attractive than red. I am sorry that I do not know what your woodwork is. However, green goes well with anything and red does not. Then, too, your buff dining-room would look well with green, whereas red and yellow are seldom a pretty combination. Use a moss green which has not too much yellow in it, and you will find your plants blending with it beautifully. If your Brussels carpet is green with a small figure in black or white I think you will find the whole scheme very harmonious and well calculated to show up your Damascus bronzes. Why not make the walls of your sitting-room Indian red? This is a rich, dull red, which goes well with

floor would be possible. You see how bad things are and how immensely obliged I shall be if you will help me. Now for the living-room, which is also to be newly painted and papered. It is 12x12, and very light, having a large window facing southeast, a double, and a transom window facing southwest. The carpet is oriental in pattern, with ground of deep, yellowish cream, the pattern is in black and dull blues and browns and reds. The furniture and mantel are oak. Blue and ivory tiling in the mantel. We want the walls in dull blue. What color ceiling will look well with this? Will ivory paint look well for woodwork? What draperies at doors and windows? Should you like one bobbinet or Swiss curtains outside of shades, with thin blue silk ones inside? How shall I curtain the transom window, which is about 2x4 and 6 feet above floor? What material better than denim can be used for upholstering seat that is to have bookshelves projecting above it? This room is to be all that the name implies, a 'living-room' with bookcases, piano, tea table, couch, easy chairs, etc., and must combine comfort with prettiness."

In imagination I can see for you a most beautiful hallway with woodwork handsomely painted in ivory white, rich crimson walls, a café au lait ceiling and crimson rugs on a polished floor; the treads of stairs should also be painted white if you carpet them, but the hand rail may be left in the dark redwood. The other side of this picture is that the redwood will have to be covered with innumerable coats of white to give the required tone and finish, and for the money thus expended you could buy some beautiful Turkish rugs to lay on your polished floor if you chose to keep the whole thing in dark wood, if you have your redwood stairs with woodwork painted to correspond, I would advise tapestry blue for the walls with fringe of tapestry figured paper. The oak floor should in this case be stained quite dark and oriental rugs having some blue in them be used on it. Use handsome figures of lace against the glass of doors and hang drawn curtains of thin silk in old blue on the inside. Flute Arabian net or the blue silk over your transom window. One thing I would sur-

Blue Pencil Price, per yard

PEDESTRIAN For skirts, handsome fabrics with plain backs, ple

SUITING: face in oxford gray and center mixture; full, 54

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.



to painting of course... If it is colored in... which, otherwise I would... the blue scheme... I see that you wish to... This fact, however, need... a blue. They will... color and I cannot advise... and you have two... carpet and tiling that you... could not do better than... suggest. The ivory point... the blue and the blue... not, will be charming... the use of plain bodice... that it is apt to look... and even then it looks... months. There are... to long with good effect... it will look extremely... always be kept fresh and... or cutting can be too green... cream color, or a lighter... you want, I think, for...

...writer: "I would... to the furnishing of a... of a reception hall... a large wood 'flower... the sideboard. It is... with yellow walls, the... Also a black sideboard... for the mantel with... the black would make... you kindly suggest some... the yellow walls. What... on the walls? The house... want the dining-room to... mainly on your suggestions... hangings, etc."

...in dining-room treatment... of what is cheerful and... you mention. There is no... all gloomy, but you could... woodwork if it has... of the Belgian oak, which... beautifully with the yellow... your windows with white... with curtains, you will... Yellow with a good deal... of green is what you... at, creamy yellow. A... the yellow is it, but they... center. I once saw a... which, with the black... dark polished floor. Under... in rich, soft colors... an alcove where there... with white and yellow, by... and black, "hit and miss"... her across the ends. This... to a form in the alcove... satisfy.

...an English Cottage.

...d a design for one of... to recommend. I am... of a room I have just... or arrangement in any... situation. Just on this... it is very charming, and... to copy it. The room I... a row of four narrow... windows are diamond-paned... to all of white-wood... combined with green... of the room. The floor is... on which are... and much blue... with a stripe of pale blue... all over on a white... reproduces the green... oval brass knobs... doors. The paneling of... which adds to the old... and frieze are cream... white, covered bed with... of two ivory white... of these bedsteads... only. A balanced spread... surrounds with the... white velvet work... with green silk and... this combined children's... with white marble, but... white chair in front of... the last... green silk cushion... into the wall holds... some handsome... Indian basket. I was... of a vine-draped... for your benefit could... of foliage rendered... reproduction.

...The House Beautiful" will... clearly stated... on the... of the... on any... on a work of art.

...various places are... neighbors who are going... the family out late... way the one. "It is... of the age when... of missionary work... to those that they... large that it requires...

The Beehive.

...rights of the hive of bees which took... in the big iron distributing box on... of a sixty-foot telegraph pole at the... of the city and Nineteenth street lately... by the Postal Telegraph... and a great anxiety has been removed... of Manager Ribble. A man, now a bee... a pole climber, combined the neces... qualifications to cope with the situation... mounted the pole and succeeded in dis... the bees.

...to defend their squatter rights with... of defense and offense with... smoke and sulphur fumes lulled... of the high citadel into insensibility, in... of nonresistance the rest was easy. The... the commander of the defending... was removed and imprisoned... prepared for the reception of the intended... and soon recovering availability her subjects... her into captivity.

...distributing box, which has a capacity... square feet, a comb had been constructed... which nearly filled the entire box... of the comb, however, had been stored... and not over six or eight pounds...

...of the Postal Telegraph Cable Com... of the existence of the bees in the box... was not at first considered a... moment, but the importance of the box and... of the bees made it necessary to get... them.

...of the applicants for the job of removing the... much in need of money, and offered to ac... the work for sums ranging from \$25 to \$100... of the undertaking were described and... as an estimate of the value of the serv... to be rendered. Few of the applicants had any... of pole climbing, and the few that had had... of handling bees. This was the situation up to 5... night, when the man of many talents... could climb poles and handle bees equally... the terms demanded by this applicant were... further than a surrender of all title to the... and the contract was made.

...only by a lineaman, the man with the... went to the scene of the trouble. He shod... with the climbing spurs, and without any pro... his way up the pole to the cross trees... hot in the air. His methods were... Not a bee hummed. Not a... smoke and sulphur fumes, apparently... to complete the conquest.

...many nerves opened the iron receiving... the queen bee, who was in a very much... position, and placed her majesty in a hive which... with him. The rest of the bees, on recovering... followed into the new hive, and the... was over.

...and honey were then removed, and the box... Now the distributing box is as bare of interest... had never served any other purpose than... the wires of the terminal cable through... trunk line of the Postal Telegraph Cable... The man, the bees and the honey have de... and their present whereabouts is unknown... Times.

The Beggar.

...LONSDALE, a pretty young woman, had up a negro burglar who had invaded her... No. 19 West One Hundredth street, burglar alarm and searched him. She found some... which he valued highly in his pockets and then... the one to the police.

...was not impressed by her experience until she... her that the police had found in the negro's... a bullet revolver and a big knife.

...had known he was that kind of a burglar," said... "I never would have touched him. I... have hated."

...the prisoner was Wesley Brown, 17 years old, of... West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street... his mother manages the two apartment... No. 11 and 19 West One Hundredth street... a room in the basement of No. 19, which... his "den." Her parents live in No. 17, and... the negro leaving the room.

...him," she said, "and asked him what he... he explained, saying he was looking for... I made him go back into the room, and then I... that my silver watch and silver knife were... the table.

...the hall boy and he watched him until I... and found a pillowcase."

...was locked up in the West One Hundredth... (New York World.)

The Lady's Revenge.

...C. NEWMAN of Campbell Park, a Chicago... was building a handsome white stone... when one discovered that the bay window... over the building line. Neighbors... her in the courts, and the house had to come... he imagined for revenge. Engaging the serv... he began to put up a shanty on the... as a reproach and an eyeore... a beautiful place. The shanty stands... to the street. A man who never before

had done any painting was hired to smear it yellow. Then in a local paper appeared this advertisement: "Wanted, a noisy family to occupy a new house; must be at least five boys; red-haired ones preferred."—[New York Tribune.]

The Smallest Horse.

A COLT seven months old which weighs twenty-four pounds and is only twenty-two inches tall is the freak which has been on exhibition here for several days past. The colt is owned by G. H. Hackstead, a blacksmith, near Ludlow. It was seen by J. T. Berry of this city, who at once arranged to place it on exhibition.

The colt was foaled on a farm near Fountain Ferry Park. Its owner considered it worthless, and sent it to Mr. Hackstead. At birth it only weighed about twelve pounds, although it was perfectly formed. Since that time it has grown very slowly, and for the past two months there has been almost no change in its height and weight. If it stops growing now there is no doubt that it is the smallest horse in the world.

The colt is perfectly healthy, and is well formed and strong. Its dam was a mustang pony of average size and its sire was a good-sized horse. The cross should have produced a medium-sized horse. The colt is good-tempered, although very frisky. It has been taught to follow its master like a dog, and is very affectionate. The freak has attracted much attention since it has been on exhibition.—[Louisville Times.]

Little Tot's Journey.

A LITTLE girl named Beatrice, who was only 3 years old, traveled by herself from Dallas, Tex., to New York. Little Beatrice is the daughter of well-to-do parents, and was traveling to New York to visit her grandparents. Every provision for her comfort and accommodation was made by her father, and Beatrice was intrusted to the care of the train conductors and attendants. When the passengers on the train learned of the little traveler there were many offers of help in dressing and caring for her, and the three days from Dallas to Chicago were filled full of attention and kindness from all who were on the train. Chicago was reached late at night, but two women who were also traveling to New York and one of the trainmen accompanied little Beatrice across the city in a carriage and committed her to the care of the conductor on the New York train.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

This Man Has Twenty-four Fingers and Toes.

MEN with one extra finger or toe may sometimes be seen, but very rarely does one hear of or see a person with twenty-four fingers and toes. Consequently, a servant of the Marquis de Balincourt, who is thus equipped, is at present exciting much interest among European scientists.

He is a young man and on each hand he has six well-developed fingers, while on each foot he has an equal number of well-developed toes. It is not known whether he inherited this anomaly, but the assumption is that he did. His superhuman members are of no special use to him, but he is never allowed to forget that he possesses them, as his comrades for an obvious reason, have nicknamed him "Twenty-four."

Dr. Capitan, a well-known ethnologist, writing on this subject, says: "There are only two forms of this singular phenomenon, the true and the hybrid. In the true form, as seen in the case of the Marquis's servant, the superhuman fingers and toes are complete additional members, the fingers being usually placed beside the thumbs and the toes beside the great toes. In the hybrid form, on the other hand, the additional fingers and toes are merely a result of a division which has taken place in the regular members."

"The thumb is the part usually affected, and it may be divided at the first joint, though the division generally starts at the base. All the other fingers may be divided in a similar manner; indeed, as many as fifteen fingers have been found on one hand. Atavism is evidently the cause, but one would have to travel very far back in order to discover the origin of such fingers and toes."

Exacted Strange Oaths.

GORGE HAZEL of Helena, Mont., in speaking of the formerly great influence wielded by the justices of the peace on the frontier, told the following story:

"In the pre-State day of Montana the justices of the peace reigned supreme in the land. They joined men and women in life, buried them in death, were general peace-makers to the community at large and judges of dog fights. Their position in western communities was unique, and the stories that have been told about them have been innumerable. One of the most peculiar characters to be found in Washington, however, was one Reed, J.P., who ruled over the town of Belknap, Mont., since deceased in the early 70's."

"He performed at Belknap in the winter of 1875 a marriage ceremony that is classic in western annals. He made the bride swear that she would support the Constitution of the United States and the organized acts of the Territory of Montana; that she would be ever loving, faithful and true, and would be ever willing to defend—with her life, if necessary—the honor of her God, her country and her flag. The bridegroom was compelled to swear that he would split the wood, carry the water, shovel the snow, build the fire, and under any and all circumstances, try to be a perfect gentleman. Instead of returning her devotion with surs and scowls he would repay it with kisses and kind words. If he ran shy on kisses he was to call on the justice of the peace, who was long on kisses, but short on girls. Reed wound up this unique ceremony by making the couple recite

the Lord's Prayer in unison. And the ceremony ended with a crack of a revolver and a pop of bear corks."—[New York Tribune.]

Spiders With No Eyes.

A MINER may be superstitious, but he is as plucky a man as breathes. One creature, however, most of them shy at the sight of. This is the great, bloated, white spider, which rustles along the walls of the shaft and disappears in some cleft in the rock. Naturalists for a long time would not believe that these spiders were really cave dwellers. They declared that they were merely ordinary spiders that had fallen or crept into the mines. But at last one was brought to a famous naturalist and found by him to be absolutely without eyes. This proved beyond doubt that for centuries the creatures' ancestors had lived beyond the reach of sunlight.

A spider, even if he does live in the depths of the earth, must eat, and more recently his prey has been discovered. It is a sort of small beetle. Another scorpion-like insect, called the biotrus, also takes his blind way over the rocks and stalks by sound and touch the same prey. It is a wonderful thing to watch one of these creatures hunting a beetle, and almost impossible to realize its absolute blindness when one sees how perfectly its movements correspond with those of its intended victim.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Born With Teeth.

A REMARKABLE case of heredity has been noticed in the Johnson family, of this county. It is a family characteristic to be born with teeth. William Johnson, who came to Kentucky in 1806, was born with two teeth. His son William was also born with two teeth. His son William, who was born in Nelson county in 1817, and who practiced law in Bardstown for fifty years, was also born with two teeth. Mrs. Laura Hays, his sister, was born with four teeth. Ben Johnson, ex-Collector of the Internal Revenue, was born with two teeth, and his fourteen-year-old daughter Rebecca was born with two teeth. In each instance they were lower front teeth.—[Bardstown (Ky.) Dispatch Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Race With Hornets.

THIS town is just recovering from the excitement of believing that one of its spiritual pastors has gone raving crazy, and Rev. C. F. H. Wendell is in bed down up in soothing, lotions, having incidentally established a record for sprinting, with hornets for competitors.

The race ended with a draw in the town reservoir, with all the inhabitants coming up hot foot to be in at the finish. When Rev. Wendell was dragged from his watery retreat his flock tenderly bore home his swollen and stinging form, while housewives came to their doors and suggested home remedies for torture like unto hades.

The first intimation of trouble was a view of the divine taking to the woods with celerity and wild gestures that alarmed the town. It was mail hour and T. J. Buckingham's corner grocery was crowded. As the rector dashed by Constable Buckingham gave chase and others followed behind. They could not see the hornets, and thought the pastor crazy. Women ran to doorways, and children screamed as the crowd rushed by. To add to the pandemonium some one rang the church bell, a signal of alarm for the neighborhood.

Stopping not divest himself of his broadcloth the clergyman dashed into the reservoir, and then, only then, did his anxious parishioners know what had happened.

With one accord, thirsting for blood, the hornets turned upon the crowd, and straightway they ran a foot race back home that was equaled only by the rapidity with which they had gone out.

When oil and kind hands had done their work and Mr. Wendell's swollen lips went down so that he could mumble, he explained. The hornets had nested in his free delivery mail box. When he went for his mail they poured out in thousands. They copped his clothes and clung to his whiskers. Once stung to desperation he ran frantically the race that will go into town history.—[Derby (Ct.) Correspondence Cleveland Leader.]

Stopped Growing.

EVA PALTER, daughter of a Russian tailor, is no taller now than she was fifteen years ago. She has the appearance of a three-year-old child, aside from her smile. That is an eighteen-year-old smile, and Eva's lack of growth has not interfered with its development. Benjamin Palter, Eva's father, takes great pride in his quaint little daughter, who drinks whiskey with him and affects the shyness of a soubrette when strangers visit her father's shop to ask about her. She plays with the neighboring children, but makes all other youngsters her size pay homage to her. Eva was born in Russia, and her development was normal until she reached the age of 18 months. She grew little more and is now only 27-inches in height. Her waist measurement is 24½ inches, and she weighs about eighty-five pounds.—[New York Dispatch Chicago Chronicle.]

Played Bagpipes on Her Grave.

OUT of respect for the memory of his wife, James Mitchell played twenty-seven pieces of music over her grave in Pittston Cemetery yesterday. She died a year ago.

The strange concert was witnessed by a large crowd, among them a number of boys who jeered at Mitchell. Others guarded the bereaved man as he sat upon the newly-made mound and played the Scottish bagpipe for an hour.—[Pittston (Pa.) Dispatch Philadelphia North American.]

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It may be seen from
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poet's grave, Fayette
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The book contains
fingerprints, and also
biographer.

[Hagar Allan Poe.
Kyrus Neely Company]

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This series of poli-
articles on "The Spe-
Question," "Are Fed-
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ion," and various o-
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ment's flexible style
article on "The Spe-
question of Speaker
is chosen by the lead-
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certain principles and
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disposal of facts."

The author of these a-
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the department of law.
In 1898, he was from
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the youngest college pro-
fessor he became dean of
Normal University. His
other works, "The Con-
stitution." The book
is written.

Some Questions of L-
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NEW

The International
series of brilliant ar-
ticles, the author
"Europe," has written
France." August Ford
in the Light of Evolu-
tion in the Church."

speedy termination. A number of addresses were made, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The practical result of the meeting was the adoption of the following res-

The Development of the Great Southwest.

IN THE FIELD OF CAPITAL, INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

(The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.)

Best Sugar.

THE present season promises to be the most successful that has ever been seen in the beet-sugar factories of Southern California. The beets will not only be large in quantity, but exceedingly high in percentage of sugar contents.

At Chino the campaign is progressing steadily. The beets are said to average about 16 per cent. sugar.

It is at Oxnard, however, that the most remarkable percentages of sugar are being recorded. The average has been between 18 and 19 per cent., at which rate the capacity of the company is about sixteen hundred tons per day. One wagonload of beets from the Patterson ranch is reported by the Oxnard Courier to have given the astonishing percentage of 27.9 per cent.—more than one-fourth pure sugar—while a load from that ranch seldom goes below 23 per cent. These beets are small, weighing only about twelve ounces apiece. The beets running high in tonnage are those which have been irrigated, and this is supposed to prove that irrigation is a good thing for sugar beets, contrary to the idea which formerly prevailed. Beets have come into the Oxnard factory for which the grower has been paid \$7.35 per ton. The significance of these remarkable figures may better be realized when it is understood that in Europe every ton over 18 per cent. is considered a good result, while the average percentage of sugar in beets throughout the United States is 14.5 per cent.

In referring to the beet-sugar industry of Southern California, reference is usually made only to the three factories at Chino, Los Alamitos and Oxnard, ignoring the fourth factory at Santa Maria, in Santa Barbara county, of the existence of which many people in Southern California are even ignorant. The Union Sugar Company, which owns this factory, has started its annual run with last year's syrup. A correspondent recently wrote from Santa Maria as follows:

"The start will be made with last year's syrup that remained in the reserve tanks. The product about to be worked into raw sugar has to lie idle about a year in order to permit it to crystallize. The crushing of beets will not begin until late in August and possibly not until September. The beet crop is very late this year, the seedling having been delayed considerably last spring. Several farmers in the valley have planted beets early in the season as tests, and find that beets which are sown early will do much better than seed sown late. The climate here in winter is sufficiently mild to grow beets with assured success. The company very likely will in years to come, commence planting as early as January. The company farms 5000 acres, and raises its own beets to a great extent. This year's crop is very fair, and the factory will be in operation until late in December. The company operates its own irrigation works and is able to inundate the whole of its territory. Fifty acres of beets were recently irrigated as tests to see the effect irrigation would have at this time of the year. The result was most surprising, bringing the beets out in fine style."

A new and remarkable section is about to enter the field as a producer of beets in Southern California. This is the desert section around Indio, where artesian water was recently developed. It is said to be surprisingly well-adapted for the growth of sugar beets, a test plot having been planted a short time ago, upon which Secretary Wood of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce has made a report. He says that while the average yield of beets in California is about five and a half tons to the acre, as compared with three or four tons in France and Germany, on the Colorado Desert the record is the extraordinary amount of twenty-five tons to the acre. Not only this, but these beets are said to average the high rate of 18 per cent. of saccharine matter, and to also rank very high in purity. If these facts are as stated, it will not be many years before there will be half a dozen or more beet-sugar factories operating on the Colorado Desert, which as recently as five years ago was regarded as worthless, except for the production of salt.

West Coast of Mexico.

A TRAVELING man has been giving the El Paso Herald some particulars in regard to the west coast of Mexico, which he declares is destined to become the richest section of the West. He is quoted as saying:

"There are more mines being opened up in that country than any part of the western hemisphere, and many large mines are producing fortunes every month. That part of the country also has many other resources. Agriculture is one of the most important things there now and several large companies have been organized to put thousands of acres into cultivation. Several railroads are now building toward the coast and when they get there there will be a great boom in that country. Several good ports will be started and the government stands ready to appropriate millions to improve them. The finest timber in the republic is to be found there and anything in the line of fruits grows there in profusion. Every little town in all that country from Guaymas south is building rapidly and everybody seems to be on the move. This is a new thing for the western coast, for that has always been the slowest country in the world. The people never realized what they had over

there until a few weeks ago, and now they have gone to work to develop their resources. Mining and cattle raising are the principal industries at present, but agriculture and manufacturing are now being pushed with equal vigor. The climate is the finest in the country in the winter, and when the railroads get there some of the most popular resorts in the country will be established. While that country has been very remote from the busy world, the time is coming when it will be closely connected with the great cities and a wonderful country will be developed."

Making Lime at Colton.

THE California Portland Cement Company of Colton is for the first time in two years manufacturing lime. One kiln has been put in operation, and the company intends to add another kiln to the plant, and within a short time will be producing from 500 to 600 barrels of lime a day. The San Bernardino Sun says:

"Two years ago the California Portland Cement Company, which is a member of the cement and lime combine, closed down its lime kilns, at the request of the combine, and since then nothing except cement has been manufactured. Now the company has again fired up the lime kilns, and this will of necessity result in the increasing of the force of employees."

"During the past month the company has secured several large contracts. A contract was secured from the Santa Fe Company for 1000 barrels of cement, to be used in the construction of the new bridge across the Los Angeles River. A contract has also been secured to furnish cement for the construction of the sidewalks at Long Beach. Crushed rock is being furnished the Los Alamitos sugar factory and the company has secured the contract to furnish lime to the Union Lime Company of Los Angeles."

"At present the company is employing seventy-five men, but this force will probably be increased to 100 within the next few months."

"About three hundred barrels of cement a day are being manufactured at the present time."

"The company is arranging to handle the kiln, or the cement before it is ground, more expeditiously, and to do this a tower is being erected by which the kiln will be carried from the furnaces to the grinding machinery. The lifting of the kiln will be done entirely by machinery and will save considerable manual labor."

A New Railroad.

WORK is actively progressing on an important improvement in New Mexico, which, it is said, will open up a large section of rich territory. The El Paso Herald says:

"The Durango, Gallup and Clifton Railroad, extensive mention of which was made in the Herald a month ago, has started its engineering corps on the line, and the work of making the preliminary survey is progressing rapidly."

"H. A. Sumner, chief engineer of the El Paso Northern and El Paso-Rock Island roads, returned from Denver yesterday, and when seen this morning gave out the facts stated above. Mr. Sumner said he saw the chief engineer of the Durango road, and the latter told him that nearly all arrangements were made to build the road, and nothing was expected to arise to upset the plans."

"As stated in the Herald some time ago, the road is to run from Durango, Colo., through Gallup, N. M., to Clifton and Morenci, Ariz. The line will be about 225 miles long, and will traverse some of the best mining country in the West. The coal mines at Durango and Gallup promise to be great feeders, and the copper, gold and silver mines all along the line are promising indeed. It also taps splendid timber lands."

"The company is being financed by prominent Denver, Durango and Clifton capitalists, and is said to be a certainty. It is persistently said that Phelps, Dodge & Co. are the real backers of the road, and will add it to their present lines after the road is completed. This the officers of the Phelps-Dodge Company have denied, but when here a few months ago Prof. Douglas, the president of the company, admitted that he had been approached on the subject. Phelps, Dodge & Co. use more coal than any other mining company in the Southwest, and after its six or seven hundred miles of railway is complete, the consumption of coal will be more than doubled. Having other mines, smelters and railroads in view for the near future, it is said that the company is now trying to reach good coal with its own rails, and will take hold of the Durango road with this point in view."

"If this road is added to the Phelps-Dodge line, that system will have nearly a thousand miles of railroad, touching all the best towns and mining camps in the Southwest. As a mining company, it will be in position to handle all its own ore, coal, coke and other supplies, as well as supplying several of the richest mining camps in the world."

"The Durango road will place Northwestern New Mexico, Northeastern Arizona and Southwestern Colorado in El Paso's territory, and will be of incalculable worth to this city. El Paso is a far more natural outlet to that region than Denver. The prime object of the promoters is to find a market in El Paso, Clifton and Morenci for the great coal mines at Durango, and by building a railroad directly here this market can never be shut off. There is some talk now of building to Deming or Lordsburg, and connecting at one of these places with the El Paso Southwestern, in case the road becomes a part of that system. If the Durango road were to be built to Deming, it would have the advantage of competing connections and wider markets."

"Those most interested in this road are at work as if

the proposition was a certainty, and are doing preliminary work with all possible speed."

The Pomelo in Southern California.

A. P. GRIFFITH of Azusa has an article in the Fruit World in regard to the fruit which has become very popular in the country during the past few years. There is no doubt that the pomelo possesses hygienic qualities, which make it a greatly increased market, if it were better known. This delicious and beneficial fruit is a little known, or better, comparatively new, conversant with its merits.

"First looking at it from the consumer's standpoint, when ripe it is both delicious and refreshing. Ripe after the navel or about the close of the season, it furnishes a refreshing breakfast and a delicious summer drink. I assume it is generally known that it is claimed that the medicinal properties of the pomelo are such that people do not wish to eat medicine, not sick. Laying aside the tonic value, which it is a delicious fruit. Fashion, however, has it that the pomelo is proper during January, February, March, and becoming less so as the season progresses. While the fact is, every day the fruit is better. It decays. Last year in May I sent ripe fruit to experiment to New York, and the culls (for also sent to Los Angeles. New York brought me and Los Angeles, \$1.75 per box. Los Angeles brought me \$1.50 per box. This season, however, the East has paid for it not better, prices in June as in the earlier months. In the earlier months of the year the white of the fruit is quite bitter and should be removed (as one says, 'or it will spoil the brandy'). When ripe it may be eaten as our orange, but the more proper way is to cut it crosswise, cut out the core and seeds, and place in the ice chest over night to mellow to the fast."

"As a refreshing drink during the hot days, the fruit as before and with a lemon juice extract, rasp out the inside; this will leave only the seeds, move the seeds, add one to two teaspoonfuls of sugar to a glass and ice enough to cool, shake and strain. This is not a delicious drink I do not know of any other people add water, as in lemonade—use your own taste, some add sherry or rum—I prefer simply juice and ice—try it."

"As a preservative: Observe the following: pomelo marmalade or jelly, furnished by Mrs. Taylor of Azusa. Incidentally I may say I have tried this preserve and find it superb:

"Slice four large pomelos, rind and all, very thin, moving all seeds, weigh, and for each pound of rind a quart of cold water; let stand twenty-four hours, boil twenty minutes, or until skin is tender, strain again twenty-four hours; weigh, and for every pound add one pound of granulated sugar; boil until it will make about ten glasses. The result should be a amber jelly. If syrupy in the least degree, it is counted a failure."

"The eastern consumer says he can't afford to pay 20 cents each for them. 'Only the rich can afford them.' The dealers are responsible for this. They have become accustomed to a high price at these prices and buy against such; a fair price reduces the cost to from 2 to 4 cents apiece in the retail price. If the dealer were to push the pomelo at a fair advance cost, setting forth the merits of the fruit, the demand could not be supplied at the present supply."

"Much of our most delicious fruit does not grow in the West, and much of it even as small as the pomelo, at a cost of 75 per box. But, the fruit is sold at 5 to 10 cents each in the East and the increased sales the dealer will benefit in the long run."

"It is a mistake to suppose that small fruit is less from an economic standpoint. When the fruit of many varieties has no more value than the larger. The California eater has learned this, and does not seek for large fruit. Personally, I have eaten pomelos, of 120 or 150 size, whose skin was thicker than that of the average orange. In the mature stage this will not hold good. 'Secondly, the grower's standpoint: What shall we do with the recommended varieties? Discard them or else, gather to convince every mother's son (and daughter) of the East of the truth of all that has been said above and to get the fruit into their hands, it is not prohibitive. We cannot afford to cut down on six and eight-year-old trees if we can market them. The fruit, as I have said, is good; but what can we do with it? Very true, this year many of the excellent fruit have gone and are going to waste. The would-be consumer does not know that the fruit is fair price if he knew it and could get it."

"Unquestionably from the fancy standpoint, the choice of varieties, and new groves, if planted, should be made with care as to selection. It is whether it is advisable to plant the pomelo, to secure the results of the present year will not be such plantations."

"Of one thing I am convinced—if we can get a good market in the East, relatively as to what we have at home, the market will take all we can offer for some time."

"First—The average easterner, dealer or grower, does not know the merit of a pomelo, hence the dealer does not recommend his customer to try the 'new fruit.' Second—The large majority of eastern consumers do not know that the pomelo is good, and the few who do eat it do not know the merit of the pomelo, being accustomed to eat it only in January or March."

"Third—The grower's interest is to convert his hot or convert his orchard. How? That could be discussed here, but if I thought the growers were with me in these ideas I would call them in to consider this matter."

August 18, 1901.]

CARE OF

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

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*Compiled for The Times.**

"The results of leaving a drainage tube were the following:
"In one case it was removed on the fourth day by laparotomy. In another case it dropped out of the vagina while dancing a long time after the operation."

speedy termination. A number of addresses were made, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The practical result of the meeting was the adoption of the following resolution:

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Religious conventions close at Long Beach....What to do at San Francisco

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Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

FORESHADOWINGS OF FALL.

AUTUMN-LEAF SHADES WITH A DASH OF COLOR.
BARGAINS IN FOULARDS.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Some of the most dashing suits of the season are made of the heavy crasches and lineas that run to tailor effects. In a certain soft brown shade, that especially offers itself for first autumn wear, some of the canvases have a sacking likeness of weave that is very chic. Russian embroidery, in

The other dress is much simpler in result than this, though its materials are even more extravagant. Pale brown taffeta silk and embroidered ribbon in several shades compose this graceful creation. The skirt is tucked to fit the hips, the ribbon running down between the tucks and continuing on the bottom in broken lengths. The bodice prettily simulates a jacket, under which a wide girdle of deep brown velvet richly swatches the waist. It is made to fasten at the left, the long end passing over the bust and hooking under a soft chou. With cool afternoons to expect, there will be tea drinkings of course, so it is well to look to your tea jacket.



deep blue, dark red, and black combines beautifully with this; the patterns being traced upon the gown material and there worked by hand. To lighten this labor a little, black silk braids very small and round, are sometimes used for the dark emphasis in these rich trimmings.

The central figure in the group picture demonstrates one way of making an embroidered linen sacking. The hand decoration is in sapphire blue, black and white, and with the delicate brown of the gown no colors could be more splendid. Sapphire taffeta supplies the foundation, and for all the heaviest lines of the embroidery the black braid above mentioned is used.

It is said that the early bird catches the worm, but certainly the late maiden gets the bargains. Those who bought their fouldards at the beginning of the season will surely weep to hear that their sister frocks can now be had ready-made at prices that would scarcely cover the dressmaker's bill. Beautiful things they are, too, and so fresh that you naturally put the question.

"Oh," says the nice girl, who is showing them off—these girls are always particularly nice at the end of the season—"they are not left over. We are getting them in new every day now, the manufacturers using up all the silks on hand, you know, so as not to carry them over to another season."

All the shops are doing this, and since it seems probable that styles next summer will not greatly vary from those of this season, it strikes the frugal mind as a good thing to take advantage of these bargains. Then there are still some weeks left in which to wear them yet this year, and of all the summer wardrobe the fouldard gown is most adapted to early autumn use, when the weather is too warm for thick stuffs, and yet too uncertain for this.

The two additional gowns in the group cut are taken from the best examples in these little bargain frocks. One is of the satin-finished fouldard, white, ringed with violet in two shades. Embroidered batiste bands, and ruchings of gauze ribbon in the deeper violet, decorate stylishly the flaring circular skirt. The lower half of the bodice is in plain white mull, and the short fouldard bolero finishes high on the bust with a soft violet ribbon, tied in a flat bow without ends.

The remaining costume is a symphony in red and black, with plain red for the skirt, fouldard, tucked yoke, and lower portion of sleeves. White lace edging the yoke of the blouse, and forms a jaunty upper sleeve.

With autumn and winter in prospect the outfitters do not forget the half-grown misses whose garments are a close imitation of those worn by the grown-up. Among the finer toilettes—the Sunday-go-to-meetings—two dainty frocks offer charming suggestions for misses of 14 and 16.

A pale red wool of silky fineness shows a rich decoration of white guipure and black velvet. The lace is in the shape of separate applications in diamond form, disposed so as to break the sameness of the velvet bands. Undersleeves of red silk, stitched heavily with black, fall below the lace diamonds of the outer ones; a hip yoke gives the young figure a womanish grace, and at the front of the collar band a single medallion of the lace, cut in half and pointing downward, is a becoming touch.

PROVERBS ABOUT WOMEN.

CURRENT COIN OF NATIONAL CONVERSATION.
ING THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

By a Special Contributor.

Old Fletcher of Medley said that if he had a choice of people's ballads, he cared not who wrote them. It has often been a matter of speculation whether the proverbs were made and how it has been that they have lived while others, far wiser, have long ago been forgotten.

In these days of woman's equality, the proverbs which live in the conversation of all nations are reminders that woman is not recently, treated as man's inferior.

In the proverbs of all nations the English seem to have the only two which do justice to the woman. The English say "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," while the Italian declares that "In man every mortal sin is mortal, in a woman every mortal sin is mortal." The truth of the proverb is verified every day. Women are the men of the world.

The English proverb, moreover, has it that

"If a woman were as little as this, she would be a good deal more useful."

A peasant would make her a good deal more useful.

This is not an original English proverb, but from the Italians. In nearly all other proverbs, however, the woman is the inferior.

The Germans say, "Every woman is more handsome than good," and in another strengthen the first by saying, "There are more women in the world; one of them is the other is not to be found."

The Spaniard, who is usually as wise as a woman, says, "Beware of a bad woman, for she will ruin a good one." The French, the people on earth, are coarse in their proverbial woman, for they declare that "A man is a woman of gold."

According to proverbs, women are the men of the world. The Italians declare that "Three women make a market." The Welsh say "A woman is in her tongue," and the Chinese have a proverb, "A woman's tongue is her sword, and she will not let it rust."

The English proverb declares that a woman's tongue wags like a lamb's tail. Danes are certain that "All women are good, they would rather preach than hear." "Vox Populi, vox Dei," is paraphrased in the saying, "What a woman will, she will do." The Italians being certain that "Whatever a woman can," and the English expressing the same coarsely in, "Swine, women and beer are the three things that are hard to turn."

Take, in a distich which has been said: "He is a fool who thinks by force of will To stem the torrent of a woman's will. If we believe the 'wise sayings,' we shall find."

MARY DEAN.

A tea jacket is a modification of the old tea gown, and it is usually fashioned out of the remains of that delectable garment or those of some other. The jacket in the cut, of cream honiton over blouse of sapphire blue mousseline, gives a pretty notion for the using up of any all-over lace you may have on hand. The under arm strapping of black velvet ribbon and handsome jeweled buttons gives the needed decorative touch.



LAST ROSES OF SUMMER FROCK.

WOMAN IN

FRANCE AGENT, LANDSCAPE
RECEIVER AND CIVIL

By a Special Contributor.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the most meager education of the college honors now has become a topic of interest to the constantly increasing number of women who are the thinking world. Little interest to learn the woman made the residing woman, for instance, but to the woman's constant struggle for education in the past, or the condition of some woman, and the subsequent woman in authority over the woman of the appointment of woman of deep significance. Women in greater number than ever before. Miss Love and Laura, and recently upon the mission of the Hospital for Consumptive Women, is to be medical officer to the Jewish Industrial School. Mary Mumford of the Woman's Medical College of London, who this summer upon her return from India, Russia, and other countries, have been women physicians have been specialists upon nervous diseases. Mathilde Wagner has been the Freiburg at Baden, from the physicians were only a few years ago, although they were for some time. The Royal Free Hospital, London, officers who are of this hospital, but come to the Hospital for Women, which is wholly by women. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and appointed women, Miss Wadsworth. They do not go outside of

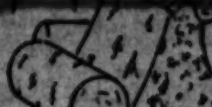
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PEDESTRIAN For skirts, handsome fabrics with plain backs, plain

SUITING face, in Oxford, gray and easton mixture; full 54

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